REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,352.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander H. A. Street, at above from Bombay via Kurrachee on FRIDAY, the 12th November. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The AGRA is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 30 First-class Passengers and 18 Second-class.

The Vessel will leave Kurrachee for London on SATURDAY, the 20th November 1875.

The Kurrachee Steamer leaving Bombay on MONDAY, the 15th idem, with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd October 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S.S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,030 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander H. Mobby, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th November 1875 at 4 P. M.

Nov. 1875.		Nov. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	13	Leaves Negapatam	25
„ Carwar	15	„ Pondichery	26
„ Mangalore	16	„ Madras	28
„ Cannanore	17	„ Masulipatam	29
„ Tellicherry	17	„ Coconada	30
„ Calicut	18	„ Vizagapatam Dec.	1
„ Beypore	18	„ Bimlipatam	1
„ Cochin	19	„ Gopalpore	2
„ Alleppey	19	„ False Point	3
„ Tuticorin	21	Arrives CALCUTTA	5
„ Colombo	22		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, next the 19th November 1875, at 4 P.M.

Nov. 1875.		Dec. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	19	Leaves BUSREH	8
„ Kurrachee	23	„ Mahomerah	8
„ Muscat	28	„ Fao	8
„ Bunder Abbas	28	„ Bushire	10
„ Linga	30	„ Linga	15
„ Baharein Dec.	1	„ Bunder Abbas	17
„ Bushire	2	„ Jask	18
„ Fao	4	„ Guader	20
„ Mahomerah	4	„ Kurrachee	24
Arrive Busreh	5	Arrive BOMBAY	27

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. PUTTIALIA, 840 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. Crowder will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th November, 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th November 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P. M.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the S. S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avern, as above on TUESDAY, the 16th November 1875, at 5 P. M., returning to Bombay on SUNDAY at 6 P.M. She will call at—

Hurnee,	Dewghur,
Boria,	Malwan,
Rutnagherry,	Vingorla,
Jeytapore,	Goa (Panjim) and
Viziadroog,	Carwar.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1875

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wine)	3rd Class. (Without food)
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	9
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the ... and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Nov.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson.	2589	400	15th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	22nd—Southampton.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2726	450	29th—Suez, &c.
				Dec.
THIBET	C. H. Eastley	2593	400	6th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th November 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 16th Nov. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S S CEYLON, (2,012 Tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain J. Orman, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 13th November 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Bombay, 2nd November, 1875. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 13th Nov., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-ship SUMATRA, 2,488 Tons, and 450 H. P., Captain J. Orman, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

STEAM TO ZANZIBAR VIA ADEN.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), will despatch the S.S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, as above, on THURSDAY, the 18th November 1875, at 4 P.M.

Passengers for ALGIERS, LISBON and LONDON can proceed by the PUNJAUB changing at Aden to the Agra, one of the Company's London Line Steamers leaving Aden on 30th November.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th November 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow. Saturday.	Liverpool. Saturday.	Bombay. Wednesday.
EUROPA	2277	424	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
UTOPIA	2731	673	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	1st Dec.
INDIA	2290	500	23rd Oct.	30th Oct.	15th Dec.
MACEDONIA	2273	486	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	5th Jan.

To be followed by regular sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.

		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

CONSIGNEES per S.S. ZEAL, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS from the Bunders.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Vessel.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents s.s. Zeal.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND CARRIAGES.

On THURSDAY next, the 18th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 27, Girgaum Back Road, opposite the Bungalow of Morarjee Goculdass, Esquire, the valuable household furniture and carriages, of a Gentleman changing his residence.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 15th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

10 cases Prints
5 bales Grey Dhoties.
An Invoice of Kerosine oil table Lamps.
3 cases, 150 reams, blue-laid oriental Foolscap 10 lbs.
Two first class double barrelled Rifles.
7 cases assorted jams in 1 lb. tins by Coward.

By order of the mortgagee Pranjeewundass Savuklall, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Jayee alias Sondree Naikin.

1 white Shawl, 3 white Dooptas, 1 blue paj Saree, 2 Cloaks, 3 black Chandrakalas and 1 white Chandripatal.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th November 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

12 China gilt writing Desk, Tea Caddies, and Work Boxes.
Few dozen Guinness's Stout in quarts and pints.

At 1 P. M.

A strong Tonga with a pair of ponies.
A pair of handsome small ponies, goes in single and double harness.
1 handsome English-built open Carriage by "Thorn," with a pair of fast-trotting Flea-bitten Arab Horses, 14-2, and set of harness complete.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST HORSES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the following Cast Horses, viz :—

15 Arab, Australian, and Persian Cast Horses.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, a first-class Oakwood Harmonium, a Sewing Machine by Wheeler and Wilson, &c., at Edgemore House, No. 5, Lawrence DeLima Street, Mazagon, near Waree Bunder.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the above mentioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the Property of W C TINCKOM, Esq., changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. No Catalogue and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th November 1875.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, a large Comfortable BUNGALOW at Byculla, Clare Road, No. 5, with Godown, Stable and a large compound. Apply to R. HORMUSJEE BOTTLEWALLA, No. 90, Borah Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, a FIRST STOREY & GODOWN of a spacious House, having Vehar Water and good Sea breeze, situated at Small Colaba, St. Thomas's Street, opposite Messrs. Remington and Co.'s Cotton Screws, House No. 120. For further particulars, apply to MANECKJEE NOWROJEE, Oak Lane, No. 11, Fort, or at No. 127, Small Colaba.

TO RAJAHS AND CHIEFS AND OTHERS ABOUT VISITING CALCUTTA, IN HONOUR OF THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO INDIA.

TO LET, FOR THE ENSUING SEASON, a commodious HOUSE in thorough repair, in the vicinity of Government House, Calcutta. Apply to POTENGER and Co., 4 Waterloo Street, Calcutta.

TO LET, for One, Two, or Three Months, a commodious two-storied Dwelling House, within a second's drive to and commanding a view of GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Calcutta. It is furnished elegantly, and has the look of comfort about it. Laid throughout with Water, and Gas to be supplied by the owner. It has a Billiard Table on the premises, and is fitted with Gas Chandeliers. Apply to POTENGER and Co., 4 Waterloo Street, Calcutta.

TO LET, the UPPER FLOOR of a HOUSE in the vicinity of Government House, Calcutta. Apply to POTENGER & Co., 4 Waterloo Street, Calcutta.

TO LET, for One, Two, or Three Months, that very desirable House, No. 2 Boyd Street, Calcutta, suitable as a residence for Rajahs and Chiefs. Water and Gas laid throughout. Stabling for 4 Horses, and it has a Tank attached to the Premises.

It will be handsomely furnished if desired.

Prime Ministers and Secretaries to Princes and Rajahs would do well to communicate with the Undersigned, who are in a position to meet the great and increasing demand for furnished Houses for the ENSUING GAY SEASON.

POTENGER & Co.,
House and Land Agents.
4 Waterloo Street, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO SAIL FIRST WEEK IN DECEMBER.

THE splendid S. S. J. C. STEVENSON, 2,097 Tons, 1,300 H. P. effective, Traker, Commander, is well known as of Green's Line to Calcutta, and has made some of the quickest passages between that port and London. The Cabins have large ports to upper and lower berths, and the accommodation and appointments of this Steam-ship are unequalled, making her the most desirable passenger ship of the season. She will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez	Rs. 300
To Malta	„ 400
To Liverpool	„ 500

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 12th November 1875.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. UTOPIA, arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED TO SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless PASSED by the CAPTAIN before DEPARTURE of the vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Utopia.

Bombay, 12th November 1875.

TO NATIVE NOBLEMEN VISITING CALCUTTA and OTHERS.—TO LET, for One or Two Months in the neighbourhood of the Maidan, the whole of a large House, with extensive accommodation and containing some of the finest rooms in Calcutta. Apply to "C. C.," care of

COOKE & Co., Calcutta.

MISS FANNIE CARANDINI desires to call your attention to the enclosed programme of her "BENEFIT CONCERT," and most respectfully solicits your kind interest for that occasion.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, NOV. 13TH.

THE
CARANDINI
OPERATIC AND BALLAD ENTERTAINMENTS.

MISS FANNIE CARANDINI'S
BENEFIT
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
CAPT. THE HON. H. CARR GLYN, C. B.,
AND THE OFFICERS OF H. M. SHIP SERAPIS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	„ 3	Pit	„ 1

Family Tickets to admit 3 to Dress Circle, Rs. 10, to be obtained of SOUNDY & Co. only.

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30 ; COMMENCE AT 9 O'CLOCK.

Tickets and Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

The Company will give a GRAND CONCERT at the TOWN HALL on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, November 17th.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRINCE OF WALES' FEATHER PLUMES JUST RECEIVED, AT BAPTY BROTHERS, FORT.

GELATINE BANNERS, with Motto, GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, also PRINCE'S COSAQUES, at Bapty's, Fort.

FOR SALE, a HANDSOME TURNOUT—Dogcart (built by Windover) and Fast-trotting Australian Mare. Dogcart nearly new. Address X. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, an ENGLISH PHAETON and AUSTRALIAN HORSE, a stylish Turnout. Address "JAMSETJEE," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, just landed, a HANDSOME open BAROUCHE, with German Shutting, lined blue Morocco. Apply to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

HAMILTON and GRIEVE'S DRY CHAMPAGNE (the Wine used at the Byculla Club,) Rs. 47 per dozen. Wm. WATSON & Co., 24, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE at COST PRICES.—
Fine Cream Laid Demy ...... 18 by 23.
Fine Blue Laid Demy ...... 18 by 23.

Apply to Messrs. BHICOO SAZBA & Co., 23, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART ROW.

CHRISTENING, WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS:—

SETS of SILVER MUG, KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, in case Rs. 50 to 140.
CORAL and BELLS, Rs. 14 to 28.
SETS of SILVER KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, Rs. 25 to 70.
Do. SILVER GILT, Rs. 60 to 80.
SETS of FORK, SPOON and RING, Rs. 50 to 80.
PAP BOWL and SPOON, in case, Rs. 110 to 150.
CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS, Rs. 30, 35, 42, 44, 46, 50, and 60.
SETS of 6 NAPKIN RINGS.
SETS of MUFFINEERS.
SILVER INKSTANDS.
SILVER MUSTARD POTS.
SILVER FISH COVERS.
SILVER AUGDANS.
SILVER TUMBLERS.
SILVER SALVERS.
SILVER EPERGNES.
SILVER BOUQUET HOLDERS.
SILVER CARD CASES.
SILVER CIGAR CASES.
SILVER SNUFF BOXES.

SILVER TROWELS for laying Foundation Stones, with Silver and Ivory Handles, patterns in great variety.

HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY & SIMLA.

FOR SALE.
TABLE LINEN.

GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

	Each Rs. as.		Each Rs. as.
6 ft. by 6 ...	4 0	7 ft. by 12 ...	9 8
6 ft. by 8 ...	5 6	8¼ ft. by 8¼ ...	7 4
7 ft. by 7 ...	5 8	8¼ ft. by 10 ...	8 14
7 ft. by 9 ...	7 0	8¼ ft. by 15 ...	13 4
7 ft. by 10 ...	8 0	10 ft. by 10 ...	11 4
7 ft. by 10½ ...	8 8		

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Each Rs. as.		Each Rs. as.
6 ft. by 6 ...	3 4	7½ ft. by 7½ ...	4 12
6½ ft. by 6½ ...	3 12	7½ ft. by 9 ...	5 12
6 ft. by 8 ...	4 6	7½ ft. by 10 ...	6 6
6 ft. by 9 ...	4 14	7½ ft. by 12 ...	7 10
6 ft. by 10 ...	5 8	7½ ft. by 13 ..	8 8

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

	per doz. Rs. as.		per doz. Rs. as.
20 in. by 20 ...	4 8	24 in. by 24 ...	5 8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	per doz. Rs. as.		per doz. Rs. as.
20 in. by 20 ...	3 12	24 in. by 24 ...	4 12

TOWELS.

32 in. by 32...	per doz. Rs.	7 8
32 in. by 45...	„ „	10 8
32 in. by 54...	„ „	12 8

FOR CASH ONLY.

COUNTERPANES FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS, TOILETTE TABLE COVERS,

TROUSERING AND SHIKAR STUFFS.

SAMPLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT.
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY,

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The Company's wholesale

QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT
OF
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PHARMACEUTICAL AND PROPRIETARY PREPARATIONS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,
AND
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS,
FOR OCTOBER 1875.

In the above we have endeavoured to meet the requirements of our Medical friends and constituents throughout India, to whose notice, and that of the Profession generally, we submit the following considerations.

Through our London Agency we are in a position to avail ourselves of all favourable fluctuations in rates, and of personal selection in the best markets.

Many Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Preparations heretofore imported are now prepared in our own Laboratory, ensuring purity, freshness, and reduction of rates.

Our special Pharmaceutical Preparations are known throughout India, and are included in the daily Materia Medica of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty.

The rates will be found very moderate, and Indents for large quantities will meet with liberal reductions.

Our Staff and other resources are such as to enable promptitude of execution and despatch of all Indents entrusted to us.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA. AND POONA.

THE LARGEST, MOST ELEGANT, AND VARIED
STOCK IN INDIA OF

FANCY GOODS,

SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PRESENT
FESTIVE SEASON,
IS NOW ON VIEW,
AT THE SEVERAL ESTABLISHMENTS
OF
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXAMPLES OF ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM

Age.	For life.	For 15 years only.	At age 60, or death before.	Age.	Immediate Annuity for Rs. 1,000 paid down.	Endowment for children on attaining 21. Returnable scale.	Age.
30	Rs 21 5 4	Rs 38 12 5	Rs. 30 10 0	50	Rs. 81 2 0	Rs. 38 11 3	4

The above Rates are from 19 to 103 per cent. lower than those of any other Company.
Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Manager and Actuary.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
WORKED BY HAND OR FOOT.
BRANCH DEPOT, BOMBAY,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, NEAR BOLTON & Co.,
where Letters may be addressed.
AGENCY IN POONA:
A. D. EZEKIEL,
THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

VISIT OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES TO BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

HAS much pleasure in announceing the arrival and opening of a splendid assortment of MILLINERY, &c., which is now on view at her Millinery Establishment, also Ladies and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves—White, Black and Coloured.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

N. B.—Mrs. LAKE begs to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations that she is now registering Orders for Dresses, &c.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by Remittances or reference for Payment in Bombay, to save delay or disappointment.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
27TH OCTOBER 1875.

FOR SALE.

THE NEW PERFUME.

PRINCE OF WALES BOUQUET,
DISTILLED BY COMMAND.
Price per small bottle, cash Rs. 2-0
Do. large do. „ 3-8

TREACHER & Co.
(LIMITED),
BOMBAY & POONA.

NOW READY,
SECOND EDITION,
REVISED AND ENLARGED WITH HINTS ON THE TRAINING OF THE HORSES AND MEN.
MOUNTED INFANTRY,
AN ESSAY.
BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.
May be had at this Office. Price Re. 2

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

MAGNIFICENTLY COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHS of H. R. H. the PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES in handsomely carved gilt frames 37 by 30. These will form pleasing mementoes to the Native Princes and Chiefs now in Bombay of H. R. H.'s Visit.

TREACHER & Co.
(LIMITED).
THE FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PIANO FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has for sale a SOLID MAHOGANY SQUARE PIANOFORTE by COLLARD and COLLARD, registered Keyboard and in first class order. A trial will only testify to the quality of the instrument. Price Rs. 400.

P. A. LOPES,
Pianist and Tuner.

Mr. L. has also the pleasure to inform the public that he will accept engagements for Evening Entertainments and Parties to day on the Piano, on a charge of Rs. 15.

Address—Byculla Terrace, Bellasis Road, opposite Bolton & Co.

SIMPSON AND CO.,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS
MADRAS,
ESTABLISHED, 1840.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., which they guarantee to be made up of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER, LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

MINIATURE and full-sized CANOE BAROUCHES.
BISMARCK and ELCHO SOCIABLES.
THE LATEST DESIGNS, in Canoe, Square, and Sociable Landaus, with patent folding hoods.
SINGLE BODY, Croydon, Denmark, Victoria, and Princess of Wales Angular Phaetons, fitted with shifting coach-boxes, for driving, and patent screw brake, acting instantly from inside.
CLARENCE COACHES, fitted with patent concealed door hinges, giving greater width of door-way.
SINGLE and double seated, circular-fronted Miniature and full-sized BROUGHAMS.
STANHOPE and MAIL PHAETONS with shifting hoods convertible into Waggonettes, T. Cart, or Stanhope at pleasure.
TWO-WHEELED Victoria, Norfolk, Malvern and Welsh Dog-Carts, with hoods, for Pony or Horse.
C. AND UNDER SPRING, or grasshopper spring, octagon and side sweep Buggies.
SIMPSONS improved Dog-Cart, hung low, for Ladies, with high wheels and spring shafts.
S. AND CO.'S improved Travelling Waggon, with convertible Hood, for Horses or Bullocks.
CHAR A BANC, 4-in-hand Coaches, Canoe-shaped, and other Drags.
STATE CARRIAGES, as supplied to the Rajah of Mysore and other Princes, estimated for and complete in the best taste.
PALANKEEN COACHES.
HANSOMS, with Hood to fold back, &c.
THE DESIGN of each CARRIAGE, drawn-up, full size, inspection and approval.

DRAWINGS and ESTIMATES sent free on application.

FOR SALE.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS VISITING BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY.
Price—Rupees Four.

Contents :—

PART I.

Map of Bombay.
Map of India.
Almanack, 1875-76.
Geography and History of the Island.
Population.
Trade and Industry.
Government and Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Municipal).
Descriptive Account of Bombay and the Principal Objects of Interest in and about the City.
Descriptive Account of the Principal Festivals held in Bombay.
Excursions from Bombay.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

Official Directory—
Civil and Military.
Mercantile Directory.
Professional and Trades' Directory.
List of Public Offices and Institutions.
Fort Street Directory.
List of Principal European Inhabitants of Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, Grant Road, and Byculla.
Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c.
Rates of Boat Fares for Bombay Harbour.
Alphabetical Index to Names.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(*The Indian Statesman*).

Seldom have we seen a great need more efficiently responded to than in the publication of this valuable historical record of a city that may fairly claim a more than usually large share of public interest. It would be difficult to name any place or subject associated with Bombay's rise and progress, or with its present condition that is left altogether untouched upon ; and in these fast times when railways serve to double time and annihilate distance, the hasty but shrewd glances here taken are necessarily condensed to the utmost, but not the less forcibly put forth. Readers of the present day seek to absorb the largest possible amount of what is useful in the shape of information, within the shortest possible space of time, and at the smallest possible expenditure of labour. Herein the patient is well administered to, for a greater extent of research could scarcely have its result compressed into so small a compass. The descriptive portions carry with them a charm of diction worthy the pen of the great "special" we are hoping soon to welcome to Bombay ; and they will be found well to repay the reader. Mr Maclean has added a very important contribution to existing literary treasures ; and his "Guide to Bombay" will doubtless take its place amongst the standard works of reference.

(*Deccan Herald.*)

A very pretty little volume with the above title has just come to hand. It bears the marks of the great care and trouble bestowed upon it. There are two beautiful maps at the commencement of the book : one executed at the Government Photozincographic Office in Poona. This map must have cost a good deal of trouble to render it such a correct copy, on a reduced scale, of Colonel Laughton's map of Bombay. The other map is well known to us as the handsome map of India which comes to us with the Indian Travellers' Guide. The book is in the most portable form—a diminutive quarto, and is exceedingly chaste in its exterior, the printing is small but beautifully clear, and the paper is of the very best quality—making the whole a book that it is pleasant to possess. The contents in their details are full of interest and almost entirely new.

Looking at the book as a whole, we do not think that Mr. Maclean will be disappointed in his expectation that it will take rank as a standard guide to Bombay. It deserves to do so.

(*Bombay Catholic Examiner*)

The book of the day in Bombay is " Maclean's Guide to Bombay, " with a copy of which we have been favoured. We call it the book of the day, not that it is a mere ephemeral production, but because it is a book in harmony with the event of the day, the coming of the Heir-Apparent to the throne of the British Empire.

(*Bombay Guardian.*)

Mr. Maclean of the *Bombay Gazette* has prepared a "Guide to Bombay," and we have much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of a copy of the same. It has a map of Bombay and a map of India, gives an outline of the history of Bombay and of the rise of the British power in Western India, and gives a detailed account of the population and of the trade and industry of this port. There is also a description of the city, with an account of Native festivals. A Directory follows. On the whole, this volume is fitted to be useful to strangers visiting the city and to all who wish to become acquainted with Bombay.

(*Poona Observer.*)

We have to acknowledge with best thanks the receipt of the "Guide to Bombay" by Mr. Maclean. We can only at present say that, from a glance through the work, we are thoroughly impressed with the idea of its excellence ; but after having read it carefully through, we shall be able to write more fully on the subject. Such a book was a great *desideratum*, and its having been compiled by so able a hand as its author renders it the most trustworthy work of the kind that could have been desired.

(*Guzerat Mitra.*)

Mr. Maclean in his book published on the first of this month praises Bombay, and says it is the Alexandria of modern times in the East. We have known another journalist of some eminence in his profession insisting that Bombay will ere long become the centre of the Old World, and that therefore it should raise not thirty lakhs of rupees by municipal taxation, but a million sterling in order that it may have an abundant water-supply, beautiful roads, beautiful school houses, an efficient sanitary department, and hospitals for the sick and the poor. We hope Mr. Maclean is not going to advocate such an extravagant thing. But he says that he has been in Bombay for fifteen years, and that no city in India can surpass it in splendour, and in the greatness of its commerce. We may add that nowhere natives are so intelligent as in Bombay. See, they have wrung from an unwilling Government a municipal constitution, which, in spite of its grave defects, brings the affairs of the city under the direct management of the chosen representatives of the people. But there are so many things in Bombay that they must be seen to be appreciated. Those who wish to see this great Babylon of modern times should go through not the highways only but also the byways and the alleys which cannot easily be counted in this great city. Mr. Maclean has done well in his elaborate and useful book in dwelling at some length on the many claims which the capital of the Presidency has on the attention of the travellers of the world.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

We have to acknowledge a copy of Maclean's Guide to Bombay, a book specially written to meet a temporary exigency in that city ; but one which will have a permanent value on account of the information it contains, and its general scope, not only as a guide book, but as a book of reference. It seems to contain something about every thing that a visitor would care to know about, and its table of contents enables the reader to "spot" in an instant the thing he wishes to see. Of course we are not in a position to say how the work has been done from the point of view that familiarity would give : but it seems to be a work that justifies its name.

(*Englishman*).

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a wonderfully complete little Guide to Bombay, by Mr J. M. Maclean whose energy, experience, and literary ability would alone be an ample guarantee of its excellence.

It may, in reality, claim to be a model of what such publication should be. It is not only an excellent guide-book in the narrower sense of the terms, but it combines with topography a complete Directory, along with detailed accounts of the population, trade and industry, administrative arrangements, and history and geography of Bombay.

This useful little work, which is prefaced by two maps—one of India and the other of the Island of Bombay, and contains nearly four hundred pages of closely printed matter—is published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

(*Madras Athenæum*)

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of this very handy and interesting volume, which, as might be expected from the name it bears, is well fitted to take rank, according to its author's hopes, as "the standard Guide to Bombay." It is just the sort of handy book one can carry about anywhere, without inconvenience, as a guide book ought to be, and leaves nothing to be desired in its arrangement, the quantity and quality of the information it contains ; the excellence of the typhography, or the general get up of the volume. Mr. Maclean has taken great pains to render it complete in every particular, and really, he has been thoroughly successful.

The "Guide to Bombay" contains two beautifully executed maps ; one of India, similar to that with which most travellers in India are familiar through the medium of the *Indian Travellers' Guide*, another of Mr. Maclean's productions which has established a well deserved reputation for itself ; and another of the Island of Bombay, reduced from Col. Laughton's excellent survey, both of which are got up in the best style and printed on beautiful paper. We may perhaps be allowed to suggest, in future editions, the addition of a bit of thin cloth, at the back of these, to prevent their being easily torn ; which, in a book of such frequent reference, would be an improvement.

Then we have a geographical and historical sketch of Bombay, and a store of valuable information on trade and industry ; government and revenue, &c. ; a description of the city ; an account of the Native festivals, and a variety of information suited to the pages of a guide book, each of which sections is replete with interest, not only for the traveller, but also for the inhabitants of "Duckland" themselves. The historical portion is a valuable addition to Bombay literature, and contains, perhaps, a greater amount of information than we have ever seen together in a much greater compass. The Commercial portion bristles with interesting statistics, and useful information on every possible subject within its range, and the description of the festivals, which is from the pen of Mr. McPherson of the *Bombay Gazette* is exceedingly good. Added to all this we have an official and a Mercantile Directory, and a budget of miscellaneous information, such as one may seek for in vain elsewhere.

Altogether, the "Guide to Bombay" is a book which ought to be in the hands of all who care to know anything of India and to obtain their knowledge in a compendious form. We have spent a very pleasant hour over its pages, and know more about Bombay now than we ever expected to know without a very much greater expenditure of time and trouble ; though we have long been familiar with every part of the Island. We expect Mr. Maclean's hopes will speedily be realised. The advent of the Guide is most opportune, and the author's efforts will, no doubt, be rewarded with the success they so richly merit.

WANTED.

A MUSIC MASTER (MARRIED MAN) wishes to be engaged as a BAND-MASTER in a Regiment, or in Native Chiefs' Bands, lead with a Clarionet, also play a little Pianoforte, Violin and Tune Pianofortes. For Testimonials as to character and efficiency address

J. A. CANNON,
Music Master, Meerut.

NOTICES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.—The Company's several Establishments will be CLOSED daily at 3 P.M. from MONDAY, the 8th, to SATURDAY, the 13th inst., inclusive. The Dispensaries are always available.

JOHN CAMERON,
Acting Manager.

6th November, 1875.

CAUTION.—Messrs. G. & R. DEWHURST, of Manchester and London, having PURCHASED the EXCLUSIVE RIGHT to use all TRADE MARKS and STAMPS heretofore used by Messrs. ALEXANDER COLLIE & Co., of Manchester and London, the public are hereby apprised thereof. Any person hereafter USING or IMITATING any Trade Mark or Stamp heretofore used by or known as a Trade Mark or Stamp of the said Messrs. A. Collie & Co. without the consent of the said Messrs. G. & R. Dewhurst, will be proceeded against with the utmost rigour of the Law.

G. & R. DEWHURST,
By their Constituted Attorney,
CHARLES E. BENN.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.—In accordance with Clause 98, Para 11, in the "Articles of Association," which refers to the powers of Directors.

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 1st November 1875, the PRIVILEGE of PURCHASING STORES from the Co-operative Society, Limited, will be extended to the general public, subject to the following conditions :—

By subscribing Rs 5 a yearly ticket will be granted, or a quarterly one on the payment of Rs. 2. For tickets apply to the Society's Stores, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Bombay.

C. E. MITCHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—In pursuance of a Requisition, bearing date 22nd October 1875, and signed by JEEVUN RAMJEE, Esquire, and 9 other shareholders, holding in the aggregate 32 shares, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 5, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 18th November next, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of NEGATIVING the RESOLUTION said to have been passed at the Extraordinary Meeting held on the 16th, and Post for which was taken on the 20th day of October, to the effect—" That the Directors of the Company be empowered to transfer one of the Company's Presses from Oomrawuttee to Dhoolia or districts, and to establish a Branch of the Company there, and to cancel such alleged Resolution."

By Order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd November 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

RE-OPENING OF THE WARDHA VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

The SONAIGAON STATION, and the temporary Station at HINGANGHAT, of the Wardha Valley State Railway, which joins the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Wardha, will, under instructions from Government, be re-opened for Traffic of all descriptions, on SATURDAY, the 20th of November 1875.

Passenger, (Mixed) Trains will run, on and after that date, until further notice, in connection with the Up and Down Main Line Trains of the G. I. P. Railway, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY only, in each week, as under, viz :—

DOWN.			UP.		
Distance from Wardha.	Stations.	Mixed Train. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, & 4th Class.	Distance from Hinganghat.	Stations.	Mixed Train. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, & 4th Class.
Miles.	Wardha ...Dep.	P. M. 6-50		Hinganghat ...Dep (Temporary Station.)	A. M. 9-30
11	Sonaigaon. Ar.	7-31	8	Sonaigaon. Ar.	9-59
	Do. ...Dep.	7-36		Do. ...Dep	10-4
19	Hinganghat ...Ar. (Temporary Station.)	8-5	19	Wardha ...Ar.	10-45

There will be no Passenger (Mixed) Trains on other days of the week.

The Rates and Fares for Goods, and Parcels, and Passengers ; and the Rules and Regulations for Working, which are the same generally for the Wardha Valley Railway, as those in force for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, can be ascertained on application at Stations, or to the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 5th November 1875.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NATIONAL SONG,
INDIA'S WELCOME TO THE PRINCE OF WALES,
Written and Composed by
Mrs. D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER.

Education Society's Press, Messrs. TREACHER & Co., S. ROSE & Co., and Principal Music and Book Sellers. Price Rs. 2.

FOR SALE,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE "UNION PRESS,"
DHOBIE TALAO,
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.
PRICE—RUPEES FOUR.

COOKE AND KELVEY,
COURT JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA,
(TEMPORARY BRANCH)
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their Stock.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
18 CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.
GOLD REPEATING AND CLOCK WATCHES.
MASSIVE GOLD CHAINS.
MASONIC JEWELS.
ANNUAL CLOCKS.
HANDSOME CENTRE PIECES.
SILVER TEA SETS.
SILVER SALVERS.
SILVER PRESENTATION CUPS.
VENETIAN MIRRORS.
MUSICAL BOXES.
&c., &c., &c.

COOKE & KELVEY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 12TH Nov. 1875.

MARKET closed. To-day the Liverpool Market opened quiet, probable sales 10,000 bales, actual imports 4,000 bales, consols being quoted at 94⅛ and French Rente at 103½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	92 xd
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,275
80,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	681¼
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,160
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	260
60,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	210
60,000	20	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	107
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	493½

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	,00	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,105
7,500	15	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	75
1,750	2,000	2 000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	550
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	185

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,475
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	700
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200000	..	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.	3,000
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	725
155	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)	475
1,000	350	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.	275
400	250	all	8½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co.	825 xd
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	75
500	1,880	all	175 ps	Colaba Press Co.	4,300
500	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	110
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,125
150	8,500	all	Rs.200	Fort Press Co.	2,050
800	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	355
300	500	all	100 ps	French Pres Co.	400
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	425
3,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	355
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,250
120	.	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	500
300	50	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	525 xd
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	375 xd
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
450	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	800

*Per share, for the half-yea

RAILWAY COMPANIES

...	£20	218'3'0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	254
...	£20	103 14'6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	65' 7'8	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21'13 1	do.	Ditto	32
...	1..	1,000	do.	B.B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196'5'15	do.	Do. New Shares	220

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,100
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,500
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,400
900	1,000	all	70*	Bombay United	995
400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	135
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	600
2,500	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	820
1,500	1,250	all	60p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	855
1,400	1,000	all	80ps*	Great Eastern	915
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	915
750	1,000	all	65p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	945
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	775
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	800
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	825
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,045
1,05	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,040
4,000	625	all	40ps*	Oriental	640
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	625
11..	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	920
500	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	235

Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,580
1,000	50	all	4½pct	Bombay Gas Company	65
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	625
500	500	300	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	140xd
2,150	20	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld	84
4,000	5	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	28
1,980	50	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.	390
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	35

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation.		
...	95	119¼	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 6th November, 1875.

Open, 1,278½ Miles.	Rs.	a	p.
Coaching	1,70,325	0	0
Merchandise	2,46,9?9	0	0
Electric Telegraph	1,119	0	0
Municipal Trains	607	8	0
Total Rs.	4,18,993	8	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278½ miles. Total Rs.	3,41,040	7	3
Increase Rs	77,950	0	9

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 6th November, 1875 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	56,25,000	0	0
Public Deposits	69,32,760	7	11
Other Deposits	77,24,800	13	1
Cash Credits	3,86,524	2	7
Post Bills	3,533	8	0
Reserve Fund	4,00,000	0	0
Rs.	2,11,22,558	15	7

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes	95,85,944	2	0
Govt. Reserve.—Cash	8,72,351	3	8
Govt. Securities	38,88,372	9	0
Loans	14,43,722	9	10
Account of Credits	5,65,969	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	30,06,214	11	8
Dead Stock	2,96,097	11	10
Bills of Exchange	8,16,570	5	7
Due by other Banks	7,17,317	0	0
Rs.	2,11,22,558	15	7

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. PRIOR, 1072 tons, Captain W. Arnott, sailed yesterday for Carwar in ballast.

THE s. s. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and fifteen deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. PUTTIALLA, 494 tons, Captain W. Crowden, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Kurrachee and Kattywar Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Hart, and three hundred and eighty-five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. AGRA, 1,235 tons, Captain G. Street, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee—Major Gream and servant, Captain S. W. Tyndall, Mr. Cunningham and servant, and twenty-one deck passengers for different ports.

THE s. s. UTOPIA, 1,753 tons, Captain G. C. Groat, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (October 16th), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain and Mrs. Quin, Revd. Mr. Gothard, Mrs. McGregor and infant, Surg. Major D. J. Brake, Mr. P. G. Deedgeon, Mrs. Kinkson, and infant, Mr. John R. Croft, Miss Courtenay, Mr. John C. Sinclair, Mrs. Wright, infant and ayah, Mrs. A. Cunningham, Mrs. W. R. Barker and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Watson and servant, Miss. E. G. Barker, Captain and Mrs. Stokes, Dr. Gordon Ashor, Mr. J. B. Watson, Mr. Hair, Mrs. Andrew Black, Mrs. Spence, Mrs. Andrew Spence, Miss Anni, Spence, Miss Ellen Spence, Miss Grace Spence, Miss Margaret Spence, Mr. Bullock, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Thomas and Master Thomas, Mr. J. Browne, Mr. G. H. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Geffreys, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Carlett, Miss M. A. Cony, Mr. Edgar Hill, Mr. C. E. Wilcox, Mr. Geo. Noble, Mr. E. W. Browne, Mr. W. J. Brown, Mr. Henry Carrick, Mrs. Ellen Wright, Mr. John Slynn, Mr., Mrs. and Master Hurrychund Chintamun, Master H. Chintamun, Mr. Gunput Madhowrao, Mr. Damoder Nana, Master Laverty, Mrs. Runciman and infant, Master Geo. Runciman, Mr. Monohan, and Miss Rosina Rebario. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Puttialla (s)	Crowden	Kurrachee, Nov. 8.
12	Utopia (s)	Groat	Liverpool, Oct. 16.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Agra (s)	Street	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Coast and Carwar.
	Prior (s)	Arnott	Carwar.

The Steamer Puttialla, to K. Coast and Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
9	Argyle (s)	....	London, via Suez Canal, called at Colombo.
	Henry Miller	....	Moulmein.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Selene, 14 bales wool and 8 bales cotton, Soonderjee Ragoojee ; 1,200 bundles coir yarn, 8 Goolalchund.

Atalanta s. 85 bales cotton. Wallace and Co ; 65 bales hemp, Laljee Narronjee ; 42 bales wool, B Fuckerchund ; 3,050 bundles coir yarn, Malsey Moorarjee ; 496 bags gall, Nuthoo Soonderjee ; 167 bags linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

J C Stevenson s. 915 bags gall, Nuthoo Soonderjee ; 191 bags myrab llams and 29 bags nux vomica, Joosub Luteef ; 105 cwts. horns, Wooruerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Caradoc s. 5,000 bags linseed, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ceylon s. 108 bales cotton, Tata and Co ; 36 bales cotton, Hajee Tarmahamed Abdool Kaluck ; 57 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 26 bales cotton, Goolambusson Janmahamed ; 29 chests opium, 8 N Tulatee ; 78 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 12 chests opium, F Hormusjee and Co ; 22½ chests opium, R Khimjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ceylon s, 38 chests opium, F Hormusjee and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 11TH NOVEMBER 1875.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·946
Temperature of the Air	79·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·3
Dew Point	70·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·753
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	84·2
Minimum do. do	72·3
General Direction of wind	N, NNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	213

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 11.

Campbell, Lieut, Madras, 16th Lancers, on leave, from Secundrabad.

NOVEMBER 12.

Brake, Surg Major, Bengal Inspector G G C P, on furlough, from England.

Prendergast, Surg, Bombay A M D, on duty, from Deolalee.

Asher, Surg Major, Bombay Med Dept, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 11.

Lucas, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

Shewell, Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

NOVEMBER 12.

Fox, Conductor, Bombay Sappers and Miners, on leave, to Kirkee.

Gream, Major, Bengal Staff, on duty, to Kurrachee.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, November 9.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Mr A Smith, Depy Collr, in charge of the Treasury, Chingleput, privilege leave for fifteen days, from or after the 10th inst, under Section 12, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.

Mr R Williams, Depy Conservator of Forests, leave for twenty-one days, in continuation of that granted to him in the Gazette of the 31st March last, under Section 9, Rule I, of Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.

The unexpired portion of the two months' privilege leave granted to Mr T G Blake, Appraiser, Sea Customs Office, Madras, in the Fort St George Gazette of the 5th Oct 1875, page 1639, is cancelled at his own request.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The unexpired portion of the furlough granted to Mr C A Bird, Madras Civil Service, on the 16th Dec 1873, is cancelled from the date on which he reported his return to India, and he is granted the usual subsidiary leave.

The undermentioned Members of the Madras Civil Service attained the rank of 5th class on the 3rd November 1875 :—

Mr Arthur Frederick Cox, and Mr James Thomson, M A.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Capt W R Sheffield, to act as Cant Mag of Cannanore during the absence of Maj G Briggs on other duty, or until further orders.

Capt Horatio Samuel Court, Asst Supt of Police, Tanjore, to act as Supt of Police, Trichinopoly, during the absence of Capt C Gordon on leave, or until further orders.

Mr H Wigram, Actg Dist and Sessions Judge of North Arcot, assumed charge of the Court from the Sheristadar on the afternoon of the 2nd Nov 1875.

List of Civil servants granted extensions of leave or permitted to return to duty, forwarded in accordance with Financial Despatch to the Govt of India, dated July 31st 1872, No 303.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

F R H Sharp, C S, Sub-Collr and Joint Mag, South Arcot, two months s c and J D Goldingham, C S, Dist and Sessions Judge, Nellore, three months s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

J Wallace, C S, Head Asst to Collr and Mag, Salem, within period of leave.

J Hannan, Uncovenanted, Asst Engr, 1st grade, has been informed that it must rest with the local authorities to decide as to cancelling the unexpired portion of his leave and permitting him to resume the duies of his appointment.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from Europe :—

Major C H Plowden, S C, Asst Comr, 1st Class, Central Provinces, arrived at Bombay on the 23rd Oct 1875.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Surg-Maj R Wilson, M D, Zillah Surg and Supt of Jail, Cuddalore, on furlough on medical certificate for one year, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

Lt and Depy Asst Commissary James Smith, of the Commissariat Dept, is transferred to the "Pension Establishment in India" on the invalid pension of Rupees 140 per mensem, from the 15th Nov 1875.

Battery Serjt-Maj John Greig, No 1953, of the 20th Bgde R A, is permitted to reside and draw his pay at Caudderghaut, as an Out Pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of the 23rd July 1864, pending a reference to the Home Authorities as to the amount of his pension.

Capt T Price, S C, Asst Supt of Police, having returned to duty on the 17th June 1875, the unexpired portion of the leave to sea and Australia, granted to him in G O G No 187, dated 16th July 1873, is cancelled.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—

Infantry—Maj R A Cole, (S C), to Lt-Col, from 1st Nov 1875, vice Christie, retired.

31st L I—Capt A M Lys, (S C), to Major, from 1st Nov 1875, vice Chrisite, retired.

Infantry—Maj Francis Hardinge Tyrrell, to Lt-Col, from 1st Nov 1875, vice Cole, promoted and removed.

Private Patrick Getous, No 2591, of H M's 107th Foot, is permitted to reside and draw his pay at Chudderghat, Deccan, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of the 23rd July 1864, pending a reference to the Home Authorities as to the amount of his pension.

Capt W B Warner, of the General List, Cavalry, Adjt 4th Regt Light Cavy, is granted an extension, from the 19th to the 22nd Oct 1875, of his leave to Europe, to enable him to rejoin.

The promotion made in G O G No 233, dated 3rd pril 1875, of Laboratory Serjt Robert Hill, to act as Sub-Conductor from the 20th March 1875, is cancelled from this date.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from Europe :—

Surgn-Maj W Fry, Indian Medical Dept, Residency Surg, Travancore, arrived at Madras on the 26th October 1875.

With reference to G O G No 283, dated 20th April 1875, No 1 Battery 5th Bgde R A, ordered from Cannanore to British Burmah, will be stationed at Tonghoo instead of Rang on.

Col T Gililan, S C, Controller of Military Accounts, having resumed charge of his office on the 8th inst, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him in G O G No 603, dated 21st Sept 1875, is cancelled.

Col T Gillilan, Controller of Military Accounts, is re-appointed a Member of the Bonus Compensation Committee, vice Lt-Col Rideout, relieved.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Col Robert Cadell, C B, R A, Depy Inspector-Genl of Ordnance and Magazines, to officiate as Insp-Genl of Ordnance and Magazines, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Col A Stewart, R A. or until further orders.

Col Napier George Campbell, R A, Supt, Gun Carriage Factory, to officiate as Depy Inspr General of Ordnance and Magazines, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Col A Stewart, R A, or until further orders.

Capt Arthur Napier Pearse, R A, Asst Supt of Factories, to officiate, as a temporary measure, as Supt of the Gun Carriage Factory.

The Offg Commissary-Genl has, under the provision of G O G No 77, dated 24th March 1857, granted privilege leave of absence to Lt-Col H P Hawkes, Actg Asst Commissary-Genl, for sixty days, from 12th Oct 1875.

The Commissary-General has, under the provision of G O G No 77, dated 24th March 1857, granted privilege leave of absence to Lt Col R A Moore, Offg Depy Commissary-Genl, for sixty days, from date of departure.

The unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to Sub-Conductor R Langley, at page 1511 of the Fort St George Gazette of the 7th Sept 1875, is cancelled from 6th Sept 1875.

The Agent for Remounts at Oossor has, under the provision of G O G No 77, dated 24th March 1857, granted privilege leave of absence to Vety Surg F G Shaw, of the Remount Department, for sixty days, from 2nd Nov 1875.

Mr E Baber, Asst Supdt, Revenue Survey, No 1 Coimbatore Survey Party, has been granted privilege leave of absence for one month, under Section 12 of the Rules, from the date of availing himself of it.

The six months' sick leave granted to Head Surveyor T S Bagiyanatham Pillay in the Fort St George Gazette of 6th April 1875, page 728, has been extended to 23rd Jan 1876.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mails closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Nov. 15	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M
Kurrachee	„ 12	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	„ 12	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	„ 13	3 P.M.	No. after packet.
China	„ 16	4 P.M.	4 P.M.
Mauritius and Reunion	„ 22	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 22	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 19th May last, it is notified that, as on and after the 4th October next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 3-30 P.M., and registered at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Nov 15	Monday	Nov. 29
„	„ 22	„	Dec. 6

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformin tions conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.		Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Nov. 16	Tuesday	Dec. 14
„	„ 30	„	„ 28

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's vessels, is reduced from 8 annas to 4 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory. Letters for Zanzibar can be registered, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

3. Packets of Newspapers, Books or Patterns can be sent to Zanzibar by this route at the rate of 2 annas for every four ounces, prepayment compulsory.

4. Covers originating in Zanzibar, and addressed to Aden or India, are delivered under the same conditions as if they had been posted at Aden.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

	3-30 P.M.		3-30 P.M.
Monday	Nov. 22	Monday	Dec. 20

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Friday.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

EDWARDS—November 12th, at Colaba, the wife of Rev. J. Edwards, A. M., Church of Scotland Mission, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

PLUMER—MARSHALL—November 9th, at St. Mary's, Fort St. George, by the Reverend Dr. Sayers, C. G. Plumer, Esq., M. C. S., to Kate Elizabeth, eldest daughter of late G. B. Marshall, Esq.

AMERICAN DRILLS.

PEPPERELL DRILLS FOR SALE.
TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

FANCY BAZAAR
IN AID OF
THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE BAZAAR will be held in the TOWN HALL on SATURDAY 13th, MONDAY 15th, and TUESDAY 16th, November, opening each day at 4 P. M.
ADMISSION—RUPEE ONE.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1875.

IT is still quite uncertain, we hear, what will be the next stage in the Prince's tour after he returns to Bombay from Poona. The accounts of the spread of cholera in the Southern Mahratta districts and the Madras Presidency are so alarming that, at the instance of Dr. Fayrer, the proposed trip to the Gairsoppa Falls and the shooting expedition from Beypore have been abandoned ; and it is now even questionable if the Prince will go to Madras at all. The programme, however, is changed from day to day. The very serious complexion of the news from home, which indicates the imminence of a European war, is a fresh disturbing element in the calculation of what the Prince may do, as the Government would not venture, if a war broke out, to leave His Royal Highness in India.

IT is a common complaint in India now-a-days that the country's proverbial hospitality is on the wane. The good old times when an English gentleman could travel from Comorin to Calcutta without ever putting his hand in his purse to pay for liquor, food or accommodation, exists only the memories of our oldest inhabitants, and in place of the open doors and right royal welcomes that saluted the traveller of old, we have now the choice between the public hotel or the roadside bungalow. It must have been pleasant, in the good old times, to find a handsome private dwelling house, with, perhaps, an agreeable hostess awaiting one's convenience at the end of a dusty solitary journey, and we are sure no one would object to a revival of the ancient order of things ; but the truth is that the India of to-day is totally different from the India of twenty years ago, and we must reconcile ourselves as best we can to the inevitable changes a period of time and progress so long as this is must naturally produce. However, it would be a pity if the injunctions of the apostle as to hospitality, and a little wine for the stomach's sake, should come to be altogether disregarded among us, yet that affairs are arriving at so lamentable a crisis is much to be dreaded in view of the biting economies practised by those who can afford to be generous but wont.

It is an ordinary thing now to see men of large income living *en garçon* in clubs where their monthly expenditure can hardly exceed two or three hundred rupees a month. A single servant does most of their work ; club peons the rest. They rent no private house wherein the duties of hospitality might be demanded of them ; if they entertain at all it is in a mild way at their clubs, and at the club table, where food and wine are cheaper than anywhere else. The excuse is that their wives are in Europe, and the ladies are certainly so exceedingly accommodating in these matters that every second big-wig one meets has a better-half in England who, by right of her courtesy title, seems to take the better half of her husband's income away from these shores. The natural effect of this practice, of course, is that the tallest and best paid officials have no homes for the multitude, and a certain proportion of what in a social sense may be called the best houses of an Indian city are shut up for Society. We may see these great mansions wearing the melancholy and deserted appearance of a London town house out of the season, and the confirmed "caller,"—he who hunts for dinners, and smells from afar the scent of a ball, passes them by with a groan and dejected reminiscences of more halcyon days. No longer is the visiting card a ticket for soup. No longer is it the impression with those of a decent income that a good salary entails duties of hospitality. Charity begins at home, says the individual blessed with two thousand a month, and he hastens off to practice what he preaches at the club, directly the departure of his wife affords him the opportunity and the excuse for doing so. Perhaps Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and those great men responsible for our Indian fashions are chiefly to blame for a kind of parsimony that is beginning to be socially felt. When these magnates betake themselves for the greater part of the year to the Indian hills, they set an example of the strictest domestic economy to everyone everywhere. Living on the hills is conventionally so inexpensive. One does not want horses, or carriages, or French cooks, roughing it up on the mountains. Ostentation is out of place there. A pic-nic now and then with gooseberry tart, and a subscription ball once a month, meets all the requirements of the situation, and there is a story abroad that good wine,—wine of a choice vintage,—spoils at an elevation greater than 5,000 feet, so there is no use carrying it there. "The climate, the delicious climate, is all any one can possibly desire," remarks Mrs. Commissioner Fox, and it is so pleasant, she adds, to be out of the eternal round of gaiety that is so fatiguing on the plains. No one hints that economy is in question, and yet the man who is bound to nurse some occult disease up on the hills must save a pretty penny as the results of his distemper and the climate together. Great men ought to be able to shake a new pagoda tree of their own planting in those altitudes. To take a case in point. We see it stated in the Madras papers that the Duke of Buckingham has obtained permission to spend the greater part of the year on the Neilgherry mountains. Now the Duke, we understand, has a private income of some £15,000 a year, and his official income will double this, say £30,000 per aunum. His Grace's expenses at Ootacamund could hardly exceed £5,000 a year even if he indulged in the dissipation of picnics to an unusual extent, and subscribed to all the subscription balls that were going. It is the host of servants, the grand banquets, and the maintenance of State on the plains which runs away with Governors' cash ; on the hills these things are not looked for, and a Governor is particularly admired there for his beautiful simplicity if he wears out his shocking bad hats, and uses only Mother Shank's mare in his peregrinations. What would be heresy on the plains is orthodox on the hills, and when one considers how complacent the mountains are in this respect, the reflection naturally follows that the public incomes of Governors resident in high places might fairly come within the scope of our active but servile economists' labours.

Of course India is not improved as a place of residence by the eremitical proclivities of the Anglo-Indian community. There was a tedium, we do not deny, in the *burra khana* and the regulation dance. There was commonly a difficulty about hot dishes at the one and young damsels at the other. Nevertheless, they were better than nothing. It is not good for Society to have no company manners as the change from manners of every day. year, or for its male members to bury themselves in clubs as do burrowing animals in holes so that their fellow creatures cannot get at them. In private life the prudent *materfamilias* will rouse up her husband to the entertainment of their social circle even though her good man is lazy and opposed to gaiety. She tells him he will grow into a bear with a sore head if he does not mix with and feed his fellows, and he feels the force of her argument even while indisposed to countenance it. It is his duty to bestir himself in these things periodically, or the children will never get themselves provided for. How is Miss Clara to be wedded, or Master Tom to obtain an appointment, unless turkies are sacrificed and swallow-tailed coats worn in their advancement ? As in the domestic circle, so in the body politic, there is a use in hospitality which is not to be ignored, least of all, we should say, by Englishmen. In England we can do nothing without a dinner. It is the lubricator of all social, commercial, and political difficulties, and it is sorrowful to have to think that we are becoming false to the traditions of our native land. And yet the American practice of liquoring up, in lieu of dining, and of bolting a cocktail at a bar, instead of taking one's cool claret post prandially, is undoubtedly gaining ground in India, very much to the detriment of the public health and perhaps of the public morals also.

Some people excuse the new order of things on the plea of trouble. It is so troublesome to get servants to do their duties at dinners, and such a bore to look after the cook, but this is only a poor apology to Society. If the latter is worth anything it is worth trouble, and until we deny its utility altogether, we can hardly refuse to conciliate it. Others are honest enough to object on the score of expense. Prices have risen and incomes stand still. How feed your neighbour when you have scarcely enough for yourself ? This may be a good-enough argument where persons of moderate income are in question, but it is absurd when urged by men whose large salaries are chronicled in the pay code for the edification of the worshippers of Mammon in this Mammon-worshipping land. It is not meet or fitting that these people should live on a Subaltern's pay at their clubs when one object, at least, of their large salaries is the observance of a certain state and style of hospitality, and we really hardly think that a wife, though a conventional excuse for many faults, is a fair apology for this one. Even if Indian hospitality stopped still at its present standard, there would not be so much occasion to quarrel with it, but unluckily it is going from bad to worse, as people practice parsimony with impunity. It is no longer a shame with many Anglo-Indians to say they "never entertain," and this extreme of economy is well nigh as bad as the lavish extravagance of the Nabobs. The confession, nay even this *boast* of selfishness, is almost amusing for its thoroughness. And yet twenty years ago the person who dared to make it would have been hardly dealt with, if not ostracised by Anglo-Indian Society. It shows how things and fashions change, often for the worse, we think, as in this instance.

THE BAZAAR IN AID OF THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

HIS Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been graciously pleased to allow the Committee of the Bazaar to advertise it under his immediate and special patronage, and the ladies of Bombay have for some months devoted their energies to provide useful and beautiful articles for sale at the stalls. There is little doubt that their efforts will be crowned with success. We ourselves have seen the contents of several boxes, which arrived just in time by the Pekin, transhipped from the unfortunate Deccan, and the taste and fancy displayed in the selection must meet with fitting reward. There are beautiful dolls dressed in the height of fashion and dolls, houses of wondrous completeness for the delight of the children, table ornaments in every variety of material, elegant nic nacks, photographs and an infinite multitude of pretty and useful articles for the grown people, canning odds and ends suitable for the ladies who will preside at the stalls, wherewith to poke fun at their bachelor friends, and ingeniously suggestive of matrimony. Sawdust pies and curiosities of all kinds, whose only feature seems to be to enable the fair creatures, who will for the nonce exercise all their blandishments, to drag money out of the pockets of their male admirers.

We would particularly request the Political Officers who have accompanied the Indian Princes to Bombay to make a point of bringing their charges to see the result of the energy and industry thus displayed by English ladies in a good cause. The Princes cannot fail to be charmed with the sight of the ladies of Bombay taking so active a part in a work of charity, and will doubtless be willing materially to aid the fund by spending a portion of the wealth with which a kind Providence has blessed them. They will know also that whatever they give will be devoted to alleviate the misery and suffering of poor Europeans.

The European community has already responded nobly to the call on them for funds for the Hospital, but in this week of festivity we would beg of them to come forward again and aid the ladies in their endeavours to do their share of the good work. We also beg of the native gentlemen to come and purchase some of the pretty articles which will be temptingly offered for sale by so many fair hands. We appeal to the gallantry of all to give the ladies of Bombay the opportunity of saying that by their industry and good influences they have made a very substantial addition to the Fund, and have little doubt that our appeal will not be without result.

The Bazaar will be opened this afternoon at four o'clock.

H. R. H. THE PIRNCE OF WALES IN BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

OUR *Overland Summary* of Monday next will contain the full reports which have already appeared in successive numbers of the daily paper of all the ceremonies and festivities of the week, and will form a complete memorial of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales's visit to Bombay.

The *Summary* will be printed on thin paper, so that the whole number, with supplement, may be sent to England for a single rate of postage.

The cost of a single copy will be FOUR ANNAS, or, with English postage, SIX ANNAS.

As the narrative of the Prince's visit will be separately paged from the ordinary news of the week, which will be given in a supplement to the *Summary*, the number may be kept as a distinct historical record of what is, in many respects, the most remarkable event in the annals of Bombay.

The Manager of the *Gazette* will be glad to receive orders as soon as possible for extra copies as only a certain number will be printed. Papers can be posted from the *Gazette* to any address, on receipt of cash to cover the price of each copy and postage.

The following is the list of Contents :—

Arrival of the Serapis.
Position of the ships of the Squadron in the Harbour.
List of Officers belonging to the Serapis.
The Preparations at the Dockyard.
Arrival in the Dockyard.
List of Gentlemen present in the Dockyard.
Address of the Municipal Corporation.
Reply of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.
The Route of the Procession.
The Illuminations.
Receptions of Native Princes and Chiefs.
Return Visits to the Native Princes and Chiefs.
Visit of the Prince of Wales to the Fleet.
The Children's *Fete* on the Esplanade.
List of Gentlemen present at the Prince's Levée.
The Sailors' and Soldiers' *Fete* on the Esplanade.
Address of the Bombay University.
Reply of H. R. H. to the University Address.
List of Gentlemen present at the Byculla Club Ball.
Laying the Foundation Stone of the Prince's Dock with Masonic Honours.
Dinner at the Sailors' Home.
The Prince of Wales' Visit to Elephanta.

PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS.

As at present arranged, the Prince of Wales on his return from Poona will present new colours to the sepoys of the Marine Battalion on Tuesday afternoon, the 16th instant.

THE MASONIC BALL.

THE Masonic Ball was held on Thursday evening at the Town Hall, which was profusely and handsomely decorated with shields, banners, &c., for the occasion. A great number of people were present,—about 700 in all,—of all classes of Society. The Prince of Wales was expected, but H. R. H. had a reception at Government House, and no doubt that prevented his attendance. The Masons were very enthusiastic, but somehow the ball was not a success. In the first place, a hitch was occasioned by the arrival of the band being delayed, and afterwards the proceedings hung fire considerably. Otherwise, no fault could be found with the arrangement.

VISIT OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES TO SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIER.

THE Prince of Wales with his usual kind consideration, whilst on his way from visiting Sir Salar Jung at Malabar Hill on Thursday afternoon, called at the residence of Sir Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney, and expressed his desire, conveyed by Mr. Souter, to have an interview with Sir Cowasjee. The Prince was, however, unable to see Sir Cowasjee, who was at the time suffering from a sudden attack of illness, from which he has since recovered. It is said that the anticipation was expressed by some of the native papers that His Royal Highness would visit Sir Cowasjee Jehangier when he came to Bombay, and the Parsee and native community are now much pleased that their anticipations have been eventually realized.

DEPARTURE OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES FOR POONA.

A SPECIAL train, conveying His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and suite and His Excellency the Governor and suite, will leave this morning for Poona. The special will start from Boree Bunder under the personal superintendence and guidance of Mr. Conder, the General Traffic Manager, and Mr. LeMesurier, the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and will leave Parell at 11 30 a. m. Madras time and arrive at Poona at 5-5 p. m. the same day, running in accordance with the following time-table :—

		A. M.
Parel	Dep.	11-30
Thana	Dep.	Line Clear.
		NOON.
Kalian	Arrl.	12-29
	Dep.	12-33
Badlapur	Dep.	Line Clear.
Neral	Dep.	Line Clear.
		P. M.
Karjat	Arrl.	1-33
	Dep.	1-38
Padisdari	Dep.	Line Clear.
Thakurwadi	Dep.	Line Clear.
Reversing Station	Dep.	2-58
Khandala	Dep.	Line Clear.
Lanoli	Arrl.	3-21
	Dep.	3-26
Karkala	Dep.	3-47
Talegaon	Arrl.	4 7
	Dep.	4-12
Chinchwar	Dep.	Line Clear.
Kharki	Dep.	Line Clear.
		P. M.
Poona	Arrl.	5-5

Several of the passenger trains are to be detained at certain stations until the special has passed and certain goods trains have been cancelled on a portion of the line.

Another special train, with some members of the Prince's suit, kit, &c. will run from Byculla to Kharki this morning. It leaves Byculla at 8 30 a. m., Madras time, and is timed to arrive at Kharki at 3-55 p. m. the same day.

THE SASSOON DOCK.

THE Sassoon Dock was visited yesterday morning by the Duke of Sutherland, who horoughly appreciates the advantages of an improvement such as a wet dock to the trade of Bombay. He was accompanied by Lord Alfred Paget and Dr. Hewlett and was received at the entrance to the Dock by Mr. Edward Sassoon, Mr. Gubbay and several other gentlemen connected with the Dock. Mr. Forde, the Engineer to the Dock, explained the engineering features as also the arrangements for the landing and storing of goods, pointing out the facilities afforded to importers in the way of godowns and other conveniences.

THE DUKE was also shown a boiler loaded on to trucks, which was the first that had been transferred direct from steamer to railway trucks in Bombay. This boiler was destined for Broach, and there were several other pieces of machinery, weighing upwards of ten tons, loaded into railway waggons for Nagpore on the G. I. P. Railway, illustrating the great advantage, to importers of machinery, of reducing the risk consequent on the old system of steamer to cargo boat, thence to wharf and railway waggons.

The facilities afforded by the Dock cannot fail to be duly appreciated when fully understood. The breakage in cases of machinery and cast iron work from the several handlings hitherto necessary are sufficient evidence of the disadvantage of the present system.

DINNER AT THE SAILORS' HOME.

ON Thursday last the seamen of the fleet at present lying in our harbour were treated to a repast, which one of their number emphatically alluded to as being nothing short of "scrumptious," and yesterday the merchant seamen residing in the Sailors' Home were likewise feasted in honour of the Prince of Wales' visit. There were no rajahs present on this occasion, perhaps Jack enjoyed himself all the more for that ; nor was there any music, but the rattling of the dishes, and the jingling of the glasses, which were laid out with a profusion that satisfied even the proverbially insatiable desires of "merchant Jack." In itself neither pretty nor elegant, the dining room of the Home was made for the nonce deserving of the former, if not the latter adjective, while the dinner table itself most certainly deserved both. Hung on the walls were large sized cartoons in coloured crayons, one of which portrayed a seaman seated on a beer-barrel, holding a glass of brandy in one hand and the bottle in the other, and faced by another barrel supporting a sirloin of beef, and a "plum-duff," as Jack loves to call the heterogenous mass of fruit and flour which Englishmen all over the world love to indulge in when bathed in brandy sauce at Christmastide. In another cartoon, Britannia, the pride of the Ocean,' was seated gazing with a somewhat melancholy look in the direction of the head of the table, from amidst a group of banners, flags and ensigns, symbolical of half the nations in the world. Round the cartoons, and festooned over the doors, were wreaths of flowers tastefully worked into curious patterns ; but, as we have said, the room itself was nothing to the table, and Jack was most decidedly of the same opinion. As the time for dinner approached, the most casual observer must have noticed that there was "something up." The dining-room doors were closed, but every now and then a figure glided in or out, revealing, as they did, a glimpse of the "goings on" inside ; and the Jacks walked up and down the verandah with the air of men who knew but did not like to tell what those "goings-on" were. At last the hour arrived. Clang, clang, bang, clang, went the big dinner bell, as the doors were thrown open by the Portuguese servants, all of whom were dressed in their neatest shirts and newest pants in honour of the occasion ; and then came a hurrying and a rushing from all quarters—from the verandah, down the stairs at either side, and from the neighbouring shops, for the "fo'k'sel bell" of the "Home" can be heard half way across the *maidan*, and yesterday it was rung with particular emphasis on each clang, sending its tones right down to the market, and setting the people wondering whence such a sound was coming, and then the "turning in" at the table,—who could do justice to such a scene ? Unlike the dinner of the day before, there was no order observed in the approach to the table, but every one took his seat where he could get it, and as quick as he could, while Mr. Lauder, the Superintendent, with his usual energy and tact, stood at the head of the table, directing the men to vacant places, or passed here and there to see that everything was in proper order. But at last all were seated, and grace having been said, long knives flashed in the air, forks were brandished, glasses rattled and dishes clattered, and before three minutes had expired half the fowls and ducks were dismembered and scattered about on plates here and there, or held by the Portuguese lads who couldn't get the ham cut up half quick enough to apportion a due share to each plate all at once. But what matter for that ? Jack's motto is "cut and come again," and he has no unnecessary scruples about taking "another chunk of beef," or a "handful of duck," when he feels so inclined. Ham, beef, mutton, chicken, duck, "plum-duff" and a score of other, without stint or measure, were before him, and as one of them said, "what's the use of them if they're not to be eaten." So eaten they were, but not all, for the fifty or sixty Jacks who were present were by no means equal to the task of demolishing the piles of good things set before them, and when it came to the cheese and the salads and the iced sodawater, and the beer, and the fruit and the score of other things which Jack loves to take mixed up with one another in an indiscriminate and indescribable fashion, the eating got on somewhat slower than at first and more than one began to exclaim, "I guess I feel about right, now," with an emphasis on the latter word which cannot be possibly transfered to paper.

Then Captain Blackmore, one of the oldest members of the Committee of the Home, by whom the dinner was given to the men in honour of the opening of the new Home, and who, being an old sailor himself, always wins Jack's heart by his open, manly and hearty style, rose, and addressing the men in a few brief words, which were repeatedly cheered, proposed "Her Majesty the Queen," and with flowing glasses the toast was drank with hearty cheers given in a style so enthusiatic that the sepoy at the neighbouring corner left his post to run round and see what was the matter, and the astonished natives gathered around the entrance wondering what could be the matter. Then came the toast of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales coupled with the Princess and the other members of the Royal Family, and then one of the men gave the "Health of the Committee," coupling with the toast Captain Blackmore's name. Then came the health of Mr. Lauder, the worthy Superintendent, who invariably gains the esteem and respect of the men in the Home, by his kindly but firm manner, when dealing with them. "In fact, Sir" says one Jack to us, "he's a *gentleman*," and that is the highest opinion Jack has of any one.

What more shall we say but that Jack had everything to his heart's content, and could not express a wish that had not been foreseen and provided for—all with the exception of one poor fellow who lowered his rough voice a little as he told his chum, "I wish my poor mother could share it." Poor merchant Jack, he is a drunken, disreputable fellow, only too often, but he never forgets "the loved ones at home."

The dinner, as we have said, was a success, and we may now add that it was supplied by Messrs. V. S. and G. M. DeSouza, the regular contractors to the Home, and the contractors for the dinner given on Thursday to the soldiers and sailors in honour of the visit of the Prince to Bombay.

ANOTHER GROWL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Press descriptions of passing events are eminently *couleur de rose*. If the spectacle of 11,000 children assembled at the Prince's feet was most imposing, as undoubtedly it was, the arrangements for the occasion were most defective. Delicate English ladies were rudely jostled and elbowed by an unmannerly crowd of insolent natives, and the stench was something to be remembered. Save us from such a treat again. By the way, why were native children and ladies put forward to attract the notice of the Prince, while European children were kept in the background, and, though great pains were taken to train them to sing "God bless the Prince of Wales," no opportunity was given them of singing at all, the Prince being made to hear the squeaks of the native children only. A well-known Parsee gentleman had the impudence to say the occasion was intended for native children, and the space around the Prince's dais was not to be intruded upon by even English ladies.

Now for a growl about the levée. While the heads of several firms were conspicuous by their absence, one pushing firm was represented, not only by the partners, but by nearly all the assistants. Lucky firm to have such influence at Government House ! Again, only two or three bill brokers were honoured with cards to the exclusion of all other brokers, whether bill or ship brokers. Have they any backstair influence ? Even assistant editors and Assistant Secretaries to Government were deemed unfit to stand before the Prince ! As to natives, anybody is considered fit ALL POSH.

HOW MAHIM IS NEGLECTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The sublime indifference with which the Municipal administration for the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants of Mahim is characterised could not be better illustrated than in the complete ignorance shown by the Municipal Commissioner in the list of streets proposed to be lighted, and published in your issue of the 5th instant.

In contemplating the lighting of Mahim roads, which has been the subject of many representations to the authorities, the inhabitants principally dwelt upon the necessity of having light for the *main* or Lady Jamsetjee Road, which commences at the angle of the Dadur cross street and leads to the Portuguese Church at the Mahim causeway, and is the principal thoroughfare for all the traffic, which supplies grass, hay, vegetable, &c., from Salsette, besides being the only road from Bombay to Bandora by car. Dr. Blaney, when member for this ward, referred to this as the *main* passage for all pedestrians and carriages, the former by thousands carrying vegetables, fruits, &c., between the early hours of 2 and 5 A.M. to the Byculla bazaar. On his motion in the Town Council, lamp posts were two years ago placed, but no mention is made of lighting it them.

Now, Sir, should you pass a glance over the list prepared by the Commissioner, you will observe that this *main* thoroughfare is entirely omitted, and such obscure and unfrequented streets as the *Bunderwads* and Portuguese streets are proposed to be lighted to the exclusion of the most important one. In the interests of the public convenience and that of the residents I beg you will move in the matter and confer a boon on the

Mahim, 6th Nov. INHABITANTS.

THE PRINCE'S LEVEE AND THE PARSEES' DRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the official notification published by Government, it was announced that gentlemen wishing to be present at the Prince's levée, should appear in full dress. I am an old Parsee, and I know that the full dress of a Parsee consists of a long white robe (called *jamma*) and a white waist band (*kummerbund*). This is the acknowledged full dress of a Parsee ; and on several occasions, Government officers have insisted on Parsees wearing it. Some conceited youngsters, however, had the audacity to appear in their ordinary black coat, in imitation of their European brethren. This I conceive to be indecorous in the highest degree ; and an insult not only to the Parsee community, but to the august person whom they pretended to respect. There is no use, therefore, in publishing a notice, when it is not intended to enforce its terms. If the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor were to make an example of three or four such gentlemen by shewing them to the door at the next levée or reception, it will go far to establish a rule to be observed on such State occasions.

There was another matter which I noticed at the last levée. I saw several young boys, who still attend the schools and others who do nothing but make up a decent appearance by an abundant application of pomatum and hair oil, being admitted and presented to the Prince, whereas many men, well educated and holding responsible posts, were refused cards. Who ever prepared the list and selected names out of the several thousand applications must be ignorant of the respective merits of those who were admitted and those discarded.

I only write this with the view of bringing the matter prominently to the notice of the Governor that His Excellency may, with that energy which characterises his administration, devise means to stop such indecent exhibitions as were witnessed on Wednesday evening at the new Secretariat. J. D.

THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON TOWN DUTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my letter on the above subject, dated the 8th inst. (the substance of which was, I see, anticipated by the Viceroy in his reply to the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce) I omitted to notice the railing accusation which the Chamber brings against certain Municipalities for charging a fee of three pies on all carts passing through their limits.

This fee undoubtedly operates in many cases as a transit duty, but I am at a loss to see how Government can object to, or prohibit such taxation, while they themselves continue to levy road tolls.

Government in the amalgamated Local Funds and Public Works Department charge four annas for the use of twenty miles of *indifferent* road !

Municipalities, on the very same principle, but with better reason, charge the modest fee of three pies for the use of five, and sometimes ten, miles of *excellent* road—to say nothing of trees, water, and other conveniences !

If the Chamber do not object to the former, why, in the name of common sense, should they object to the latter ?

They do object, however, and to support their objection they refer to an Imperial Resolution forbidding the levy of tolls by Municipalities. But, if the Governor-General in Council sanctions the Government Road Toll Bill, it is difficult to see how he can reasonably refuse to sanction municipal tolls !

It strikes me that the Chamber were more intent on appealing to Cæsar than on studying their reasons for appeal. They seem also really more anxious to throw the blame of their own fault or fortune on the Local Government than to obtain redress. They blame the Local Government and their octroi for the depression of trade ! Now, as I said before, a general depression of trade may make octroi duties felt ; but octroi duties cannot, and do not, cause a *general* depression of trade.

The veteran does not curse the cold wind (which makes his old wound twinge) as the original cause of his wound or (to put it more appositely) does not curse his wound as the cause of the wind.

The wound and the wind in conjunction may be very objectionable and curable ; but there is about as much original connection between the two as between the Goodwin sands and a certain steeple !

Let the Chamber not despair ; the wound won't be felt in the warm weather, and in the meantime they can reflect that they have done their duty (and unintentionally misled the public) in appealing to Cæsar.

Camp Khandeish, Nov. 10. P. J.

MORTALITY AMONG CHILDREN.—An Important crisis with Children is Cutting the Teeth. Much illness would be alleviated by the *external* application to the Gums of Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup. Free from any Narcotic. None genuine without "Barclay & Sons, Farringdon-Street, London," is on the stamp. Sold by all Chemists at 2s. 9d. a bottle. Agents : Treacher & Co., Bombay.

CHILDREN'S FETE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have heard some dissatisfaction expressed as to the manner in which the arrangements of the *fete* to the school children, in honour of the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on the 10th instant, were carried out. As an eye-witness, I must express my humble opinion, that when the large number of children of all creeds to be entertained is taken into account, the Committee deserve the greatest credit.

The only real cause for complaint is "parents of children did not in many cases get tickets of admission ;" as naturally they would be gratified to see their bairns enjoy themselves. SAWNEY.

Bombay, 12th November.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

POONA, 10TH NOVEMBER.

AT five this evening there will be a rehearsal parade. There will be another on arrival of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the 12th. His Excellency will arrive on Friday morning and inspect the troops that same evening. What, with the 13th, 15th and 19th Bombay Native Infantry—at present in tents—the 1st, 5th and 17th stationed here, the 7th Fusiliers and all the Artillery from Kirkee, the parade at this station, in honour of our Heir-Apparent will be rather a grand sight to see. Nor are the poor to be forgotten, nor our young folks. The Reception Committee has set aside a certain sum for a *fête* to the Christian School children at Poona. As, however, this sum has been found to be insufficient, the balance required is being collected by subscription. The *fête* to these children will be given somewhere near the Bund, but on what day is not known, as a date has not yet been fixed. Perhaps, on illumination day, to enhance the children's enjoyment of their Prince's visit, when they will no doubt sing with heart and voice, "God bless the Prince of Wales."

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

KHOLAPORE, 9TH NOVEMBER.

YESTERDAY, on the landing of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales being telegraphed to this station, twenty-one guns were fired in honour of the occasion. The officers of the 14th Regiment N. I. invited the men of the regiment up to the mess and gave to each man, who presented himself, a glass of neat brandy, to drink H. R. H.'s health in ; the band fell in at the quarter guard, played up to the mess, received their glass each, and played a march, "God bless the Prince of Wales," from end to end of the officers' lines and back to their own ; and the regiment had permission to carry out an idea of *their own*—viz., to keep it up with dancing, music and lights Through the live long night was the rejoicing kept up with shunk, nursinga and big tom-tom until the Reveille broke up the revels.

The custom of the regiment is to have the *burra baja* (big tom-tom) and the lights or illuminations on and through the night only, which is supposed by them to commemorate the birth of their god Krishna ; H. R. H.'s advent has added another yearly occasion to their night-through rejoicings Considering of what an *impromptu* nature they were the sepoy's illuminations were very good.

DEPARTURE OF H. M.'s INDIAN TROOP SHIP EUPHRATES.

H. M. S. INDIAN TROOP SHIP EUPHRATES, Captain W. H. Cumming, R. N., will sail to-morrow for England with 57 officers, 10 ladies, and 22 children, 985 men, 87 women, and 208 children. The following is the list of officers :—

Lieut Arnott, R E	Surg O'Grady, Bengal A M D
Lieut-Col Twiss, R A	Surg Browne, Bengal A M D
Lieut-Col Collingt n, R A	Surg Docke, Bengal A M D
Vet Surg Pallin, R A	Surg-Major Maclean, Bombay A M D
Lieut Pearson, A-F R H A	Surg Cumming, Bombay A M D
Lieut French, D-C R H A	Surg Stannard, Bombay A M D
Vet Surg and Mrs Bolton, and three children, E-C R H A	Capt and Mrs Bunyer and six children, R A
Capt Gillies, B-19th R A	Capt Hammersley, H M's 2-22nd Foot
Lieut and Mrs. Russell, and two children, D-20th R A	Colonel Hunter, H M's 38th Foot.
Major Vachell, E-4th R A	Major and Mrs Carr
Lieut Bucker, E-8th R A	Major and Mrs Lloyd
Capt Blackett, 4th Bde, R A.	Major and Mrs Morris and three children
Capt and Mrs Lloyd, 3-2nd R A	Major and Mrs Beamish
Capt Rooke, F-9th R A	Capt Osmar
Capt Loraine, 6-6th R A	Capt Rance
Lieut Baker, 1-13th R A	Capt Hawkes
Lieut Campbell, H M 16th Lancers	Capt Maxwell
Major Williams, H M 2nd Foot	Lieut Richmond
Capt Webster, H M's 2nd Foot	Lieut Rose
Major Birch, H M's 11th Foot	Lieut Egerton
Lieut Simonett, H M's 2-19th Foot	Lieut Browne
Capt Sutherland, H M's 44th Foot	Lieut Dunsmure
Lieut Leahy, H M's 44th Foot	Lieut Bruce
Capt Forsyth, H M's 62nd Foot	Lieut Doherty
Capt Hornby, H M's 70th Foot	Lieut Coleman
Major and Mrs Castle, and five children, H M's 107th Foot	Paymaster Campbell
Capt Hefferaan, H M's 108th Foot	Adjt Small
	Quartermaster and Mrs Riley, and three children
	Surg-Major Hodgson
	Surg Leslie

SPORTS FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AT THE ESPLANADE.

THE sports for soldiers and sailors will be held in the enclosed space in front of the University Library to-day commencing at one o'clock. Subjoined is a final list of the races with the names of the Members of Committee who are particularly requested to attend and assist in the management of the sports :—

COMMITTEE.

Hon L H Bayley	Lt Wright, R M L I, H M S Narcissus
Major Sexton, A Q M G	Lt E J Festing, H M S Doris
Capt Hyland, 1st Light Cavalry	Lt Creswell, H M S Topaze
Col Bannerman, Marine Battalion	Lt E Poe, H M S Newcastle
Capt Hore, 20th N I	Lt Adair, H M S Immortalite
Lt Curtis, Royal Artillery	C A W Cameron, Esq
Lt Hamilton, 2nd Queen's	R S Campbell, Esq
Capt Walker, 3rd Hussars	F H Souter, esq. C S I
Lt Gall, 7th Fusiliers	Hamilton Maxwell, Esq
Lt Reilly, 16th N I	C Young, Esq, R E
Lt Kingscote, H M S Raleigh	Lt Ramsay, H M S Daphne
Sub-Lt Bayly, H M S Undaunted	

PROGRAMME.

1 Flat Race, 100 yards. Natives only ..... 1st Prize Rs. 15 ; 2nd Rs. 10 ; 3rd Rs. 5.

2 Hurdle Race, 200 yards. Hurdles 3 feet 6 inches high ..... 1st Prize Rs. 25 ; 2nd Rs. 15 ; 3rd Rs. 5.

3 Sack Race, 50 yards. Europeans only ..... 1st Prize Rs. 20 ; 2nd Rs. 15 ; 3rd Rs. 5.

4 Pole Jumping over Horizontal Bar ..... 1st Prize a Cup, presented by Venayek Ramchunder Luxumonjee, Esq., and Rs. 25 ; 2nd Rs. 15.

5 Flat Race, 100 yards. Europeans only ..... 1st Prize a Cup, presented by Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., with Rs. 25 money added ; 2nd Rs. 15 ; 3rd Rs. 5.

6 Tug of War. Each Ship and Regiment intending to compete to send a Representative Team of 14 men. Sailors to compete against sailors, and soldiers against soldiers. The winner of the final tug in each case to receive a Prize of Rs 50. The winning ship's crew to compete against the winning regimental team for the Championship, and a special Prize of Rs 100.

7 Three-Legged Race, 50 yards ..... 1st Prize Rs 25 ; 2nd Rs 15 ; 3rd Rs. 5.

8 Flat Race, 100 yards, for Midshipmen seventeen years of age and under. Handicap for age, one yard for every year. Prize, a Cup, presented by H B Barnes, Esq.

9 Flat Race, 100 yards, for Midshipmen above 17 years of age. Prize a Silver Goblet and a Silver Beer Mug, presented by the Honourable L H Bayley.

10 Hurdle Race, 200 yards, over 10 Hurdles 3 feet 6 inches high. Open to Commissioned Officers in Her Majesty's Army and Navy, and to Civilians. Entrance fee Rs 5. Prize, a Cup, presented by H B Barnes, Esq.

11 Bullock Race, 150 yards, *Europeans only*, mounted on Dhobies' or Bheesties' Bullocks. 1st Prize Rs 20 ; 2nd Rs 10 ; 3rd Rs 5.

12 Chatty Race, 75 yards. Broken chatties will disqualify winners. 1st Prize Rs 20 ; 2nd Rs 10 ; 3rd Rs 5.

13 Back to Back Race, 75 yards. Competitors to be fastened together at their waists, and no carrying allowed. 1st Prize Rs 20 ; 2nd Rs 10 ; 3rd Rs 5.

14 Flat Race, 100 yards, one man carrying another not under 10 stone on his back. 1st Prize Rs 25 ; 2nd Rs 15 3rd Rs 5.

15 (If time permit) Sack Race, 50 yards, opened to Commissioned Officers in Her Majesty's Army and Navy ; and to Civilians. Entrance fee Rs 5.

During the Sports there will be a Greased Pole, with Prizes of Legs of Mutton and Sucking Pigs to the successful climbers ; also for Boys under 16 a Water Tub in which to dive for Rupees ; and Treacled Buns suspended from strings. The rupees to be drawn from the tub, and the buns taken off the strings with the mouth, the hands being tied behind the back.

We are requested to state that H. H. the Rajah of Kolapore has kindly subscribed Rs. 300 and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, Rs. 100, and that no further subscriptions are necessary.

Prizes will be distributed by the Hon. L. H. Bayley on Monday, the 15th, at 4-30 P. M., in front of the Shamiana which has been erected for the use of spectators.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

NOVEMBER 14TH—23RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion. 11-0 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 281 and 348. 5-30 P.M.—Litany. 6-0 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 342, 274 and 318. The Offertories will be devoted as usual.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Public Service will be held at the following places during the coming week :—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla ; Forbes Street, Fort ; and at Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. ; Monday, 7-3 p.m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m.—All persons are cordially invited.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For consumers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers celebrated "Challenge" brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is specially recommended. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

DESPATCH OF TROOPS TO THE STRAITS.

ALLAHABAD, 12th Nov.

In consequence of the disturbance at Perak, recently reported, a small body of troops will probably be despatched to the Straits from Calcutta.

The component parts of the force have not been decided on, but it will certainly not exceed 1,000 men all told.

The Buffs at Calcutta may not improbably have to go, and officers away from their regiments attending garrison classes have been summoned to rejoin at once. If the Buffs are sent the 5th Fusiliers from Allahabad will possibly be moved down to Calcutta.

The 1st Battalion of the 10th is the only European regiment at the Straits Settlement at present.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, 11th Nov.

The Assembly has adopted the system of voting by arrondissement with a majority for Government of 31 votes.

THE MISSION TO YUNNAN.

HONGKONG, 11th Nov.

The Commission appointed to enquire into the Margary affair, consisting of Messrs. Grosvenor, Baber, and Davenport, left Hankow on the 5th instant for Yunnan.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 11th Nov.

A reinforcement of the Ninth and Sixth Foot has been ordered to prepare to join the Service Companies via Canal.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 11th ultimo arrived at Southampton yesterday.

LONDON, 11th Nov., Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera 4¼d.

Exchange on India	1-9¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	91½
4½ do. do.	92½
5½ do. do.	97
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94¼
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	103¾
Bar Silver	56 15-16.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£9,375,000	Inc. £187,500
Bills Discounted	£19,625,000	Dec. £312,000
Bullion	£23,187,500	Dec. £375,000

Arrivals—Bokhara and Olaf.

Sir John Strachey, accompanied by Lady Strachey, Mr. Anson, his Private Secretary, Captain Spence, A.D.C., and Colonel Cadell, R.E., duly arrived at Allahabad on Wednesday morning last.

General Maude, C.B., V.C., who succeeds General Bright in command of the Allahabad Division, arrived at his head-quarters by the train from Bombay on Wednesday last, having come out by the Pekin.

With reference to the new canal at Goa, Mr. Fonseca writes to us as follows:—"On my return to Bombay my attention has been drawn to a correspondence carried on in your widely circulated journal about the execution of a new canal—de Colvalle—at Goa, in connection with which my humble name was mentioned. I would, however, assure the public that the glory of the scheme when realised will belong to the illustrious Governor His Excellency Tavares de Almeida and to the engineers of Goa."

The *Madras Times* says:—Any one who passes along the North Beach road cannot fail to notice that something is really being done in connection with the Madras Harbour Works. The Madras harbour trucks daily bring in supplies of laterite, and a sort of jetty is being constructed as a commencement of the works. The foundation stone, which is to be laid by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, is being cut into shape in a shed opposite the Royapooram railway station.

The *Bangalore Spectator* records the perpetration of a deed of violence by one of the hospital scavengers of the 36th M. N. I., which has terminated in the death of the Kotwal of the regiment. It would seem that on Sunday night two of the regimental scavengers had a dispute in the lines. The Kotwal by virtue of his authority interfered to preserve the peace, when he was struck across the stomach with a stick, and knocked down. He was at once taken to hospital but died shortly after admission, the *post mortem* examination held on the body shewing that the spleen had been ruptured by the blow. Strange to say, the scavenger was permitted to make his escape, and has not been heard of since.

A telegram from Hongkong in the English papers says:—"It is reported that the Gordon Castle has landed at Shanghai sixty tons of Henry-Martini ammunition for the Chinese Government, which had been shipped in London as merchandise. The British Government is investigating the affair." We solicit the attention of Prince Bismarck and the German Cabinet to this piece of news, says the *Pall Mall Budget*. They will learn from it that if our traders are generally disposed to turn an honest penny by the exportation of arms to any foreign belligerent, they do so in no partial or narrow British spirit. They are just as ready to supply arms to a nation on the verge of a war with their own native land.

The official news report from Aden, from the 30th October to the 3rd November, describes the arrival of the Prince of Wales at Aden on the morning of the 1st November, and then relates the occurrences which we have already chronicled. We are told in addition that at 3 P.M. the Prince received the Sultan of Lahej and his uncles. The report concludes as follows:—The town put on an holiday appearance and was decorated in all directions. The illuminations were only partially successful owing to the high winds prevailing, but the transparencies and bonfires on Shum Shum and Morshas showed to great advantage. The town was crowded during the entire night; many Arabs, Shaiks and their followers from the interior were present enjoying a scene quite new to them. The Egyptian corvette steamer came from Zeila and joined in saluting and decorating ships. H. M. S. Serapis with His Royal Highness on board left at 11 P.M. for Bombay accompanied by the Royal yacht Osborne.

What, asks the *World*, has become of the Indian 'specials'? On the breakdown of the Deccan, instructions were sent out to give every facility to the 'specials' if they wished to go on in the Hydaspes, the following steamer. As the vacancies caused by the landing of the Gibraltar passengers would leave plenty of room for them, no doubt they availed themselves of the opportunity. They would not, however, get further than Egypt till the Pekin—the vessel sent out expressly for the Deccan's passengers—arrived as the Hydaspes' destination was Calcutta. The Pekin left Gibraltar on the Friday, next night, at six o'clock for the eastward, having taken on board the passengers and nearly all the cargo from the Deccan. The little episode is not a bad illustration of the resources of the P. & O. Company, who are able within forty-eight hours of the news of the mishap to despatch another first-class vessel, fully coaled and complete in every matter of equipment, to fill the gap, without deranging in any way the regularity of their mail passenger service.

The Lahore correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes as follows about the fatal effects to buildings of the growth of young trees on them:—"Much has been said and written on the importance of preserving architectural works from decay, and of rooting out such vegetation as appears from time to time on Indian buildings. The *peepul* tree, whose seeds are carried everywhere, is a more deadly foe to architectural monuments than the iconoclastic Mussulman or Sikh. Mr. Fergusson, the historian of Indian architecture, has written most movingly on this subject, and it is really worthy the attention of the authorities. Natives will never raise a finger to a growing tree if they can help it, for those who have not religious scruples are much too idle or indifferent to care to preserve anything; and if the authorities do not do it, no one will. On the marble domes of the Jumma Musjid here are some five young trees that are day by day growing more mischievous, and on one of the graceful minars at Shahdarah is a similar growth. Lahore possesses comparatively few buildings, and it is a thousand pities that those remaining are not better cared for."

The Calcutta *Statesman* says:—We learn by the mail that the whole of Mr. Birkmyre's jute machinery was ready packed at Greenock, for shipment to the new mills rising at Hastings Lodge, Rishera, and that Mr. Birkmyre himself will reach Calcutta about the end of next month. There can be little doubt, we think, that the Clyde will be beaten by the Hooghly in this important manufacture, and that the check which the jute mills of Calcutta have received is purely temporary. The accounts of the Glasgow Jute Company show a loss little short of £18,000 on the working of the last year. The firms engaged in the manufacture, knowing the unremunerative nature of the trade during the year, would not have been surprised, we are told, at an unfavourable balance: but few were prepared for the results brought out in the report. During the recent strike, a wish was expressed for more conclusive evidence than the affirmation of the employers, that the jute trade was not paying: and we have it here with a vengeance. The broad fact brought out in the balance-sheet is—that the Company commenced the year with a balance in their favour of £2,167 19s. 8d. and ended it with a balance on the other side of £15,718 5s. 11d., making a total loss of £17,886 on the year's transactions, without allowing anything for depreciation of the property valued at £125,000.

A writer in the columns of the *Pioneer* on the subject of the ryot and the money-lender concludes his observations in the following words:—"It would be obviously unwise to undertake operations on an extensive scale at once. Agricultural banks should be at first experimentally and tentatively opened in certain selected localities; and if the plan succeeded, it might hereafter be easily extended to other parts of the country. Should it be found that the scheme is unworkable, it might be abandoned after a fair trial. No place, in my opinion, offers such excellent opportunities for making the experiment than the Damuni Koh in the Sonthal Pergunnas under the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal. It is well known that the Sonthals are among the worst Shylock ridden people; and the oppressions of the money-lenders drove them to rebellion twenty years ago. The Damuni Koh is the property of Government, and it is now under settlement, according to the provisions of Sir George Campbell's Regulation of 1872. This settlement will give the Sonthals a fresh starting point; and a more favourable opportunity could not possibly be seized for opening agricultural banks among a people so much oppressed by money-lenders than the present time. I have every reason to believe that the experiment among the Sonthals in the Government estate of the Damuni Koh will so far succeed as to recommend its extension to other parts of the country."

The Colorado beetle and the potato bug must look to their laurels, for their fame seems likely to be eclipsed by a formidable rival called the "Harlequin Cabbage Bug," which has lately attracted much attention in some districts in the United States. From an account given of this interesting insect by the *New York Tribune*, it seems that it derives its name from the harlequin-like arrangement of the gay orange-yellow and black bands upon its body. It is of southern origin, and until lately it was fondly imagined that its ravages were confined to cabbages, turnips, radishes, and so forth. It made its appearance in Missouri in 1870, and appears to be gradually working its way northward. As it advances it shows indications of becoming a more general feeder, and attacks peas and plants of the "Solanum family." Its eggs are described as "beautiful objects," at first of a light green colour but afterwards becoming white with black bands. They may be likened to little barrels, for though the sides are straight, the edges are rounded off and the black bands recalling hoops, and a black spot near the middle recalling the bunghole, add to the pleasing resemblance. The eggs hatch in from four to six days, and the bugs go through all their moultings and are ready for reproduction within a fortnight. There is much in the appearance and demeanour of this insect that excites interest, and renders its destruction a sad necessity. As, however, like the "squash bug," the difficulty of destroying it is almost insuperable its friends need not at present entertain any anxiety on its account.

The High Court, the *Madras Mail* observes, has enjoyed and abused an admirable opportunity of vindicating the honour which it claims as its special attribute, and of purifying the atmosphere by which it is surrounded. For the first time in its existence, attorneys are summoned to its bar charged with misconduct, which, though not perhaps involving them in the meshes of the Penal Code, yet fully proved them unworthy of all confidence, and unfit for the profession to which they belong. Instead of making an example of them and passing a sentence commensurate with the gravity of the offences which they were found to have committed, the High Court read them a severe lecture, but inflicted a punishment which is hardly more than nominal. The judgment delivered by the Chief Justice as the mouth-piece of the Court must, we apprehend, be taken to represent the view taken by the whole Court of the facts of the two cases before them. The sentence emanated from a majority only of the Court, for the Chief Justice expressly observed that in his opinion, it was far too lenient. We should have been glad to hear the grounds on which the other learned Judges dissented from their President, and it would have been better that they should have justified their conclusion by an expression of their reasons. As it is, the judgment and the sentence are hopelessly irreconcileable. The Court convicts an attorney of negligence little short of criminal, of dishonesty, of falsehood, and sentences him to a term of suspension not exceeding in length the time which he might desire to take as a holiday, and too short, perhaps, to do him any serious harm in his business.

The latest theory respecting the child Charles Ross, who was stolen from his parents some time ago in America, is, the *Pall Mall Budget* says, that he is now in England. It seems that last month Mr. Christian Ross, his father, received an anonymous letter purporting to come from one of the kidnappers, telling him to advertise for one Walter or William Baker, supposed to be in Philadelphia, and when he had found him to notify the fact by another public advertisement. With some difficulty Baker was discovered, and recognized the writing as that of a man named Nelse Boothe, for whom he had once procured employment. Shortly after Baker received a letter from Boothe stating that Charles Ross was in this country. "Go first," said Boothe, "to Liverpool, then go to Bradford. He is somewhere between there and York. He was placed in the hands of a family who now is in there somewhere. Thare people who calls them gipsies, but thare not gipsies. But thare travelling with a wagon where I say. You must go there very carefull or you will not get him. You had better travel as a tramp and overhaul every band of gipsies you find in October. After he was taken we all got skeard and he was left in my cair. I did not want to kill him as Bill Mocher did, for I was in enough sin and wanted to get out of what I was in. But I am not out of it yet and I will never be contented until the boy is home again. So for God's sake try your best to get him. His hair is cut all off close, his skin is dark from being in the sun, and his front teeth is out. This family was in York State when I gave it to them. The head man's name is Gusto, and I heard from him by letter in July or August—I forget which." Mr. Ross, it is stated, does not attach much importance to this communication, which is not surprising, as he has received hundreds of other statements of a similar nature relating to his lost child; but he thinks the publication of the circumstances can do no harm, and may possibly do some good.

The origin of the popular and fashionable skating rink is described by a writer in the *World* to be as follows:—"Few people are aware that *the original* skating-rink was the result of a purely accidental combination of circumstances. Some gentlemen at Brighton clubbed together with the view of making a public rink for ice after the model of those in Scotland. Suitable ground having been obtained, a cement enclosure was made after the most approved fashion, and the water duly let on. One thing only was now wanted—ice, and unfortunately this was just what did not come; it was often cold enough to be disagreeable, but not to freeze the water sufficiently. Time went on, one season passed after another, and yet no ice; hope sickened and well-nigh despaired, when necessity, as is usual, gave birth to invention in the shape of the Plimpton roller-skate, an adaptation of the ordinary drawing room skate so called, and the happy thought occurred of using this in conjunction with the cement flooring. Accordingly the water was turned off and the skaters turned on with what marvellous success all the world now knows. The promoters were recouped all their original outlay and more in an incredibly short space of time, and skating-rinks have become the order of the day throughout the length and breadth of the land. It must not, however, be assumed from the success of the Brighton rink that the problem as to the best material for the roller-skate to work on had been solved; the converse is rather the case. The cement floor soon began to show signs of wear and tear, and is now in a deplorable state of disrepair, rendering skating there a positive matter of danger. The proprietors defend this state of things by saying, 'If you will tell us what is really the best material for the rink, we will have it at once re-laid, but at present we are in the dark.' I can't admit this defence, although it is exactly what railway directors urge as a plea for not adopting a proper brake system. It appears that one man has offered to lay down this original rink permanently with real ice chemically prepared, and something of the kind was used at the Coliseum, Regent's Park, for some years. Recently asphalte has been generally made use of for skating-rinks, but it also cracks and frays, besides being easily affected by hot weather."

BOMBAY.

The Children's Fete.—The *Times of India* yesterday stated that during the interesting ceremony at the Children's Fete of placing a wreath of flowers round the neck of the Prince of Wales, Miss Wadia "was escorted by Mr. Dhunjeebhoy H. Wadia, her late tutor, who bore the flowers with which His Royal Highness was to be decorated." This statement is utterly false and perfectly ridiculous. The charm of the whole incident was that Miss Wadia herself bore the flowers and herself placed them on the Prince's neck, and neither the "late tutor" nor any one else had any thing to do with the matter.

The Prince's Levee.—Further omissions from the list of names of gentlemen present at the Prince's Levee have been brought to our notice, the names of Laing, J. W.; Wright, H. L.; Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee and Muncherjee Cowasjee S. L.

The Marine Court.—The Court of Enquiry held to enquire into the loss, by fire, of the ship Aracane, has been adjourned to Monday next, when the decision of the Court will, it is expected, be given.

The Fireworks on Tuesday next.—Accommodation will be provided in the firing ground on the night of the fireworks, for the representatives of the press, who should apply for tickets to Messrs. Soundy and Co.

The Jamsetjee Hospital.—This hospital was visited yesterday by the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Paget, and Dr. Fayrer, who went over the building, and expressed themselves much pleased with the arrangement.

Theft.—For having stolen an iron grate, the property of Dinnanath Jugonath, Krishna Hurree was sent to jail for three months yesterday morning, by Mr. Nana Morojee, before whom he was tried at the Fort Police Court.

Visit by Sir Salar Jung.—Yesterday the premises of Gopalrao Myral, the wealthy Baroda shroff, situated in Kalbadavi road, were illuminated in the evening and decorated in the native fashion. The occasion for the illumination was a visit paid to the firm about 6 P.M. by Sir Salar Jung.

Presentations to the Prince.—Among the gentlemen who were introduced to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the Government House evening party on Thursday last, were Mr. E. D. Sassoon and Mr. Elias S. Gubbay, the latter a well-known merchant of Calcutta, now on a visit to Bombay.

Stealing from the Person.—A Mussulman lad aged 18, named Ibraham Hajee Mahomed, was charged at the Fort Police Court yesterday morning, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with having stolen a gold embroidered skull cap from the person of a child. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to receive four stripes.

Visit by the Duke of Sutherland.—His Grace the Duke of Sutherland and Lord Alfred Paget, who have accompanied His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Bombay, proceeded yesterday with Dr. Hewlett to the residence of Poorunmull Punalall, the well-known Bombay and Calcutta jeweller, situated in Kalbadavi road. The illustrious visitors were shewn the best jewels now in the possession of Poorunmull, and expressed themselves highly gratified with the inspection. It was remarked that the jewels were well worth an inspection by the Prince of Wales himself, and should other engagements permit, it was thought to be not unlikely that His Royal Highness would go and see them.

The Prince of Wales' Band.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is reported to have said the other day, having heard how seldom the public of Bombay are treated to a performance by the band of H. E. the Governor, that if the public would like it, he would allow his own band, from the Serapis, to play two or three times a week, on the Band-stand, or in any public place. There can be no question about the public liking it, but unfortunately the stay of the Serapis in the harbour will be of such short duration, that there will be no time to profit by His Royal Highness's gracious consideration. This hint from the Prince may, however, have a good effect in inducing the Governor to allow his band to contribute a little more to the public entertainment than they have hitherto done.

The Prince's Servants.—The native servants who have been engaged to act as coachmen and carriage attendants of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in Bombay have been dressed in scarlet coats of the usual shape worn by all natives alike; but on the breast is embroidered in white the Prince of Wales' feathers and motto, over which is the crown in gold lace embroidered on crimson velvet. The tassels of the coat are bound with gold lace, and the wristbands are also adorned in a similar manner, but the lace is deeper and is carried nearly to the elbow on the under part of the arm. The topie is of the ordinary circular shape the ghorawallas wear, having on one side under the rim the Prince's feathers and a gold band passed on the other side under the rim and over the top of the topie. Altogether, the adaptation of the dress of the native to the purposes of the Royal livery is happy and successful. Some of the inferior class of servants are dressed in a scarlet coat *without* the Prince's feathers, but they wear a sort of jockey-shaped topie of scarlet striped with black, and three bands of black and gold cords intertwining which run round the topie.

DEPARTURE OF THE THAKORE OF BHOWNUGGUR.

His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur took his departure from Bombay yesterday. He was met at the Grant Road station at half-past 10 A. M. by an Under-Secretary to Government and the Oriental Translator. The 26th Regiment N. I. furnished a guard of honour, consisting of 50 rank and file, with band and colours, which was drawn up at the station. A salute of 11 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery on the departure of His Highness.

DEPARTURE OF THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore left for Mysore, *via* Poona, yesterday forenoon. He took his departure from the Byculla station, where he was met by an Under-Secretary to Government (instead of the Chief Secretary, who was in attendance on His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,) and by the Oriental Translator. The Military Department had issued the necessary instructions for the military honours to be paid to His Highness, both on his departure from Bombay, and on his arrival at and departure from Poona. The Collector and Magistrate and the judge of Poona were also informed for guidance. The 20th Regiment, N. I., furnished a guard of honour, consisting of 100 rank and file, with band and colours, which paraded at the Byculla station yesterday. A salute of 21 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery on the departure of His Highness at 10-35 A.M.

THE CARANDINI OPERATIC AND BALLAD COMPANY.

This popular company will give their last entertainment at Grant Road Theatre this evening for the benefit of Miss Fannie Carandini. The performance is under the patronage of Captain the Hon'ble H. Carr Glyn, C.B., and the officers of H. M. S. Serapis. Miss Fannie's accomplished accompaniments on the piano have tended considerably to enhance the attractions of the performances of the other members of the company, and her fine voice, engaging manner and exquisite singing will be doubtless borne in mind now and Miss Fannie will be rewarded with a bumper house to-night. We may take this opportunity to remind the public that the Carandini Company will give a Concert on a grand scale on Wednesday next at the Town Hall. This announcement, already made, has been very favourably received and we hope will be as well responded to when the time comes on Wednesday to fill the Town Hall to overflowing.

DINNER TO THE PENSIONERS AT SONAPORE.

The military pensioners living at Sonapore, and two or three of their poor friends, were treated to a substantial dinner in the dinning-hall of the Boys School, Indo-British Institution, at 4 P.M. on Thursday, in honour of the Prince's visit to Bombay. The beef, mutton, fruit, even beer, were supplied without charge, through the kind exertions of Mr. Arthur Crawford. Crockery, cutlery, tumblers, etc., were hired for the occasion. In the absence of the Rev. Chas. Gilder who was engaged at the ceremony on the Elphinstone Estate, the Head Master of the school superintended the arrangements. Grace having been said by the Master, the men, to the number of eleven, sat down to the liberal meal. At intervals, cheers were given for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, as also for "W. G." and Mr. Arthur Crawford, to whom the European poor of Bombay owe their being remembered at this festive time. Before leaving the hall, each man was presented with a stick of tobacco and a new clay-pipe. Dinner was prepared for fourteen, but three of the number did not present themselves.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION IN CALCUTTA.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

The following is the route which has been finally settled for the Royal procession on the evening of the illuminations in Calcutta, December 24th, 1875:—

1. From Government House along the Old Course to the Race Stand to witness the fireworks.
2. After the fireworks, back as far as the Outram Statue Road.
3. Outram (or Red) Road to Chowringhee.
4. Along Chowringhee Road.
5. Dhurrumtollah Street.
6. Wellington Street.
7. College Street.
8. Colootollah Street.
9. Chitpore Road.
10. Lall Bazaar Street.
11. Dalhousie Square, East.
12. Old Court House Street.
13. Government Place, North.
14. Wellesley Place.
15. Dalhousie Square South.
16. Hare Street.
17. Strand Road to Baboo Ghaut.
18. Road North of Eden Gardens to West Gate of Government House.

It was originally intended that the route should also include Canning Street, Strand Road from Canning Street to Fairlie Place, Clive Street, and Dalhousie Square, North, but it was considered by the Government of India that this route was too long, and it has accordingly been shortened so as to occupy only about two hours for the Royal procession to pass. We hear it is intended to take out the ordinary gas lanterns for that evening along the intended route, and substitute in their place devices of various kinds in gas, and festoons of oil lamps will be hung from one lamp-post to another along the entire route; these oil lamps will be of variegated colors, relieved at intervals with Chinese lanterns; and large devices, such as crowns, feathers, &c., are being prepared for oil illumination, and ranging in size from 10 to 15 feet. Each lamp post will be decorated with a transparent shield placed a little above midway on the post and surmounted by a crest of transparency or a talc candelabra. It is intended that these transparent shields and crests will in the southern part of the town shew coats of arms, ribbons, mottoes and other devices of a European character, and as the illumination will fall on St. John's day, a few masonic emblems will also be introduced. In the native part of the town through which the procession passes, these devices will represent the principal figures in the Hindoo pantheon with pictures illustrating local customs, &c. At intervals along the route large gas devices of various kinds and prismatic illustrations in gas will be fixed, together with an immense number of transparencies, so arranged as to prevent as much as possible any appearance of monotony. The Municipality are illuminating the Town Hall with oil lamps, and a large gas device, with 4-feet letters, "God save the Queen" and Prince of Wales' feathers, &c. The Dhurrumtollah Market will also have a large gas device on the west side, "Welcome to Calcutta," with a fringe of gas stars and variegated lamps. On the north side of the market the words "Peace," "Prosperity," and other devices in gas are to be fixed, and the architectural features of the building will be brought out by fringes of oil lamps of various colors.

Most of the Government buildings will be lighted up with oil lamps, and great preparation is being made by the general public all along the route of the procession. Probably the great centre of attraction will be the neighbourhood of Old Court House Street, where most of the tradesmen are making their preparations on a most extensive scale.

THE KOTAGHERRY MASSACRE.

(*Neilgherry Courier.*)

We are enabled to give the following further particulars regarding this extraordinary case. We have been at some pains to learn the origin of the dispute that led to the murder. We have already said that the Kurumbers are looked upon by the other tribes on the Hills as necromancers, and are feared and hated accordingly. Sometimes the inhabitants of a Badaga village will engage a Kurumber to protect them from the incantations and exactions of the other members of his tribe. The inhabitants of a large village called Thoomimullay, situated about 17 miles from Kotagherry, and near the "Rookery" Coffee Estate, the scene of the massacre, engaged and paid a Kurumber, called Oomay, to counteract the spells of the other Kurumbers, and to protect the villagers from having black-mail levied upon them. This black-mail is obtained something in the following manner. The Kurumbers send notice to the inhabitants that they will pass through the village on a certain day, and that they require contributions. The inhabitants, in superstitious dread, shut themselves into their houses, after having placed contributions of rice, grain, or other produce, outside their doors. The Kurumbers come and take these contributions away. That the Kurumbers are hated and feared will easily be understood from this. At Thoomimullay for some months past fever and rheumatism have been rife among the head-men and their families, and the Kurumber Oomay, having had a personal quarrel with a head-man of his tribe, named Chenna, was unable to induce the latter to keep his hands off those whom he (Oomay) was paid to protect. Chenna had, in spite of Oomay, frightened and levied black-mail upon the Thoomimullayites, and Oomay was bound to do something to maintain his own character and keep his berth. Oomay, therefore, seems to have consulted with his employers, and to have informed them that the fever and other diseases were caused by the malice of Chenna and his friends, who lived in the adjoining village, and that to prevent any further annoyance and loss it was necessary to exterminate them. Chenna was employed as a maistry on the Rookery Estate, and on the 25th ultimo Mr. Vernede, of that estate, directed him to go and negotiate for the purchase of a piece of land some distance away, that Mr. Vernede wanted On this occasion Chenna seems to have had some idea of the danger that threatened him, for he told Mr. Vernede he was afraid of being waylaid and shot, by Oomay, or some one instigated by him. In consequence of this Mr. Vernede ordered a Badaga cooly to accompany the maistry. On the way these two met one of the headmen of Thoomimullay, who was armed with a hatchet and a gun. The head-man entered into friendly conversation with the two, and went with them a short distance, when suddenly the headman struck Chenna down with the hatchet, and then shot him. When the shot was fired, a number of other Badagas, who had evidently been laying in ambush, rushed up, and lifting up the body, carried it off. The Badaga who was in Chenna's company was made to take an oath that he would not divulge what he had seen, and was then allowed to go. The most bloody part of the drama was yet to come. On the night of the 27th the relatives of Chenna, six in number, who were ignorant of his melancholy fate, went to rest as usual. About midnight the door of their dwelling was burst open, and they were mercilessly butchered, beaten to death with clubs. Outside the house there was a fire burning (whether kindled by the murderers or their victims we have not learned) and into this the bodies were thrown. One, a woman, who has one of her shoulders and her chests fearfully cut, and her head much battered, recovered her senses. She had been thrown violently into the flames, and fell on the edge of the opposite side of the fire; it is probable that the scorching she got helped to restore her senses She was enabled to see and recognize some of the headmen of Thoomimullay, and also Oomay, and others. Most of the men she saw had lighted torches in their hands. The murderers then began to throw the bodies over a precipice that was near and while they were doing this the woman managed to crawl away unperceived, and get into a jungle. The next morning she went to Mr. Vernede, and told him all she had seen and suffered. Near the hut of the murdered Kurumbers were the dwellings of some Irulers, and among these one of the Kurumber family, fortunately for himself, had gone that night. He also escaped, and is able to corroborate the statement of the woman. Lower down the hill there is another Kurumber hut, in which two other members of Chenna's family were living. These were also murdered, and their bodies thrown over the precipice. It had been found, up to the time to which our information extends,—Sunday night—impossible, from the inaccessibility of the place, to recover these two bodies, and the police have therefore been unable to get them identified. A Kurumber, however, states, that the bodies are those of his father and mother-in-law. There are, therefore, eight persons murdered in all; and we have reason to believe and that no others have fallen victims in this particular outrage. The woman who survives is now in the Dispensary at Kotagherry, and is, we believe, doing well, under the attentive care and skill of Apothecary Anderson.

The Police have had considerable difficulty in dealing with this case, mainly because of the superstitious dread in which the Kurumbers are held, and the consequent reluctance on the part of the Badagas to give evidence. Six bodies have, however, been recovered and identified; two of the head-men of Thoomimullay have been arrested, and against these there appears to be ample and clear evidence. Mr. Shortt, the Police officer of the district, has, we hear, been compelled to organize a regular expedition against the other supposed murderers, who are said to have taken to the jungles, armed with guns. Armed bodies of police are scouring the country in all directions, and it is hoped they will be successful in arresting all who are implicated in this murderous onslaught. We think that Government ought, long before this, to have offered a large reward for the apprehension of the murderers.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF RUSSIA.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

A day or two ago the *Times* published an extremely interesting letter from its Berlin correspondent on the subject of the recent trials of Communist conspirators in Russia. The writer is obviously not an Englishman, but he has a great command of our language, and a not inconsiderable knowledge of English feeling and ways of thinking, with a disposition, however, not unnatural in a foreigner, to overrate the real influence upon Englishmen of the superficial and conventional opinions which float about current English literature. The gist of his moralizing on the subject of the Russian trials is that Communism is beginning to take root in Russia because the control of the press by Russian authorities has become somewhat stricter and more severe than it was a few years since.

So far from its being matter for surprise that Communist theories are found prevailing here and there in Russian society, it is rather astonishing that they are not more dangerous than there is any evidence of their being. For Russian society was until quite recently altogether organized on the principles which form the basis of Communism; and Sir Henry Maine, in his recent work, has declared that the combination of these principles among so large a part of the human race with a spirit of unreasoning submission to supreme authority is one of the great dangers of which the Western world must take account. The few Russian writers whose works have become popular in Europe through translations, occupied as they are with the exposure of a particular set of political evils, have unintentionally diffused some very wrong impressions about the condition of the Russian people. The Russian masses are probably supposed by those who have thought at all about them, to have been, down to the accession of the present Emperor, in very much the same position as the negroes of the Southern States before the War of the Secession. They were assumed to be a multitude of "souls," and the Russian nobles their masters. In reality they were a population of peasant proprietors in very much the same state of serfage as that which prevailed in nearly all European communities during the Middle Ages. The land of each village belonged in common to the peasants who cultivated it; but these were bound to render dues of money and personal service to their lord of the manor, and the class made up of these lords constituted the provincial aristocracy, whose ways and weaknesses fill the novels of Tourgueneff. The reforms of the reigning Emperor compelled the lord to take a definite share of the village lands as his private estate and relieved the peasants from their serfage; but the new law did not compel these latter to divide the remaining village lands among themselves unless they preferred such a distribution. Hence the great bulk of the Russian people are familiar with a system under which landed property is owned and cultivated in common by large bodies of men, and under which no man can become much richer than his neighbours because his farm is part of a tract which is periodically re-divided. Nothing can be more natural than that when men belonging to such a society are indulged for the first time with a certain amount of liberty of discussion and introduced to the theories current in the rest of Europe, they should conceive a relish for the systems of Socialists and Communists. These newly minted schemes seem to them—again to quote Sir Henry Maine—to have been ages ago anticipated by primitive Russian institutions. The only wonder is that the speculative Communism of Russia seems after all to be extremely feeble. It appears to be generally found allied in the leading minds with the creed known as Nihilism, which, we believe, means nothing more than the adoption of the most advanced opinions on all subjects. This tendency to accept without much question the newest doctrines about all things human and divine is, no doubt, a special characteristic of highly educated Russians. There is in it not a little of the mad licence in which long enslaved and suddenly emancipated classes have always indulged; but it is also in part the result of bad speculative training. The only education which as a rule the Russian mind received until lately was religious education; but the speculative training given to its disciples by that Orthodox Church which has lately found so much favour with Anglican theologians has always been of the poorest and narrowest kind. Modern philosophy was nursed into vigour by the controversies of the Western Church; but the Eastern Church has ever been busy with controversies of extraordinary triviality. Disputes about predestination, or about the relative natural rights of Pope and Emperor, had a certain invigorating effect; but what virtue could come out of a quarrel about the Light on Mount Thabor?

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* attributes the whole mischief to the latter policy of the Russian Government, which, without exactly repealing the legislation enfranchising the press, has attenuated it to very modest proportions by constructions put upon the laws in Ministerial Circulars; it is all the fruit of popular ignorance deprived of its instructor. This is the sort of American dilution of English commonplace which an observing foreigner naturally expects to be all-powerful with Englishmen. We do not deny that the destructive opinions which brought the defendants in the recent trials within the reach of the criminal law were, in a certain sense, the fruit of ignorance; but enough is known of the history of Russian journalism during the period in which its power was greatest to make it extremely doubtful whether it could be trusted so much as to attempt to clear away popular delusions. It was the language of the Russian press which contributed more than anything else to the extreme severity of the treatment applied to Poland after the last insurrection. Several times princes of the Imperial family and statesmen who were suspected by it of an inclination to leniency were intimidated by its venomous attacks into abandoning the gentler counsels which they had thought of offering to the Emperor. The newspapers would have nothing but a "national" policy, which meant the application to all the non-Russian races under the Imperial rule of very much the same system of political, agrarian, and ecclesiastical legislation that was in force in Ireland in the early part of the last century. The "Russianization" even of the German provinces on the Baltic wrested from Sweden in the previous century was fiercely demanded, and it had already gone some way when it was suddenly checked by the indirect effects of the victory of Sadowa. It may be, in fact, questioned whether the recent restrictions on the freedom of the Russian press are not much more due to the formidable augmentation of German power than to any other cause. For, when the Russian journalists wrote exactly as they pleased, they invariably filled their newspapers with abuse of Germany and the Germans. The mischievousness of German influence on Russia and the necessity for destroying it were their favourite themes. But it has ceased to be safe to hold up Germany to contempt or hatred even in Russia; and the fear of journalistic indiscretion, and, still more, a sense of the dangerous effect of the feeling likely to be stirred up among Germans by further attacks on the German institutions of the Baltic provinces, has probably had much to do with the Imperial Circulars muzzling the Russian newspapers. One result of this policy, which is not particularly reassuring, is that, debarred from attacking Germany, the Russian writers have fastened upon this country, which they seem to be allowed to vilify with the utmost freedom. There is proof of this in abundance in the letters of this very correspondent. We would gladly learn more from him than we do about Germany, and in particular about the actual effects of Prince Bismarck's legislation upon the loyalty of the Roman Catholic population of the Prussian territories. But he appears to prefer filling his letters with translations of all the rudest things which Russian newspapers have been permitted to print respecting the assumed decline of England in the East and the West. In an Englishman it calls for an unusual degree of faith in his national commonplaces to mourn deeply over the offences of the Russian Government against the the Russian press.

WHAT ARE OUR DEMANDS ON CHINA?

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

The telegram announcing that "Mr. Wade has obtained from the Chinese Government the guarantees which he considered necessary, and that Mr. Grosvenor would proceed to Yunnan," sufficiently defines the situation. The demands made by our Minister have been met at last by reluctant promises of fulfilment. Of course the distrust naturally attaching to Chinese engagements of this kind must suggest the necessity of being prepared for failure in execution. But if the Chinese have been made to understand that peace or war is the issue, we need not be very apprehensive of the result. Meantime, and while waiting for more detailed information as to what has actually taken place at Peking, we may not unprofitably consider the nature of the demands made by us and their bearing on our prospects in China. With two exceptions to be considered presently, our demands present no serious difficulty, and require nothing more than goodwill on the part of the Chinese Government to secure their prompt fulfilment. To appoint a Commission for the investigation, on the spot, of the circumstances attending Mr. Margary's murder, the discovery and punishment of the murderers and their accomplices, the payment of an indemnity, and the official publication in the *Peking Gazette* of the redress granted, are all matters within the scope of their powers.

Apart from these demands—the only obstacles to the satisfaction of which arise from the pride of the ruling classes, and some sense of loyalty, it may be, to their own agents in Yunnan—there are two other requisitions of a totally different character. We allude to the opening of the trade route from Burmah to China, the closing of which to foreigners has been the cause of the present difficulty, and the reform of the Lekin taxes. As regards the first, we may perhaps safely assume that if the Chinese Government really desired to relinquish their obstructive policy, and open their south-western frontier to foreign trade, they could at more or less cost effect that object, keeping in check any hostile tendencies among the border tribes or the Burmese, as well as their own people, whose present monopoly would of course be damaged. It must be allowed, however, that such an undertaking in a lately recovered and still disordered province would give the Chinese some trouble, and open a vista of perpetually recurring difficulties with their half-civilized border clans, their allies the Burmese, and foreign traders. Nevertheless, the demand must be maintained; it is of high importance to us under existing circumstances.

As to the reform of the Lekin taxation, whoever has any knowledge of the subject must feel some doubt as to its practicability. Long experience has shown the whole system of official administration in the provinces (of which the Lekin as a war tax forms only a branch, associated with the transit duties levied on merchandise at hundreds of Custom-house barriers) is so radically vicious as to create extraordinary obstacles to the development of foreign trade in the interior. Administrative abuses, our merchants contend not without reason, have gone far to nullify three successive treaties. It was, of course, open to the British Minister or the Foreign Office at any moment to insist upon this subject being fully and fairly dealt with, as essential to the fulfilment of treaty engagements. But we should suspend judgment, as to how far it was judicious to introduce a long-standing grievance about inland taxation in connection with the more immediate object of negotiation. If the British Minister made this move on his own responsibility, we should be disposed to accept his judgment; for Mr. Wade is thoroughly acquainted not only with Chinese affairs generally, but with this very question of Lekin taxes in all its bearings. If, on the contrary, the suggestion came from the Foreign Office—moved, as it probably would be, by the pressure of commercial bodies, and without much regard to a right choice of opportunity—we should doubt. The Lekin taxation has been a sore grievance, to merchants and Ministers alike, from the signing of the first treaty, more than thirty years ago. A trouble from the beginning, the evil was much intensified by the Taeping rebellion, which brought a vast increase of taxation upon the provinces, devastated by ten years' insurrection. War taxes, and local dues in aid taking a great variety of forms, were arbitrarily imposed by provincial authorities on the inhabitants, and on merchandise and trading operations as the most fruitful source of relief. On land and houses little more could be levied; not only because they were already taxed to the utmost power of collection, but because the land was for the most part left uncultivated, and the houses, were in ruins or unoccupied; their owners had either been slain or had fled to escape impressment or death. Under such circumstances it was difficult to remonstrate with effect if foreign interests suffered. Self-preservation made it imperative upon the Chinese Government to adopt any means of self defence and safety which lay to hand. As regarded the taxation of their own people and trade, of course there was nothing to be said; and the extreme difficulty of distinguishing between foreign and native merchandise in the interior was only too manifest. Foreign goods, if they were sent up the country with a transit pass showing that a duty of 2½ per cent. had been paid, were by Sir Henry Pottinger's treaty exempted from father taxation. Silk, tea, and other Chinese produce might also be equally protected in transit if actually purchased by a foreigner. But most of these articles were not foreign property, and were only on their way to the ports as a market. In the transit through the inner provinces, however, it is certain that very little heed was paid to transit papers, and the rate of taxation varied with the cupidity of the barrier officials and the adroitness or boldness of the native merchants. In most cases it was impossible to make any accurate estimate of the amount that would be levied on foreign goods before they reached the place of consumption. Of course trade could not possibly take any large development under such conditions. Nor did this state of things admit of an easy remedy; otherwise Lord Elgin would probably not have failed as signally in 1859 as his predecessor failed in 1842. With all the knowledge and experience that had been gained in the interval there was a second failure, owing to two principal causes: first, the system of administration, by which in each of the eighteen provinces the Governor-General and his fiscal agents collect, and to a considerable extent regulate, the taxes, according to its exigencies and the call made upon it either by the Central Government, by inundation, or by insurrection—all three constant sources of difficulty to the provincial governors. The control of the Peking Government is practically null; for they know that by direct interference they would relieve the provincial administration of its responsibility for peace, order, and fiscal success; and this circumstance is ever present to their minds.

Now, to call upon a Government to revolutionize its fiscal administration throughout a vast empire like China—where no good instruments of reformation are available—is to ask what is nearly impossible. Lord Derby sees clearly the futility of making administrative reform in Turkey the basis of any permanent settlement of Bosnia and the Herzegovina because of the impossibility of finding real reformers; he should, therefore, have seen how in China a similar difficulty proceeds from a similar want. Where no public servant can live on his salary, bribery and corruption become the accepted means of eking out a starvation allowance; it runs naturally through the whole service, civil and military. It is impossible to secure the honest collection of revenue under such conditions, or provide against extortion and abuse. And no power at Peking could suddenly remedy such a state of things, however much reform might be desired. A generation at least would be required to make honesty and conscientiousness the habit of Government employés. Public opinion is equally in need of reform, and it would take as long to reform it. A first necessary step would be the payment of adequate salaries instead of nominal pay; and where the money is to come from for that purpose, during the period of moral education, is not very obvious. If all the taxes collected were paid into the Imperial treasury, or found their way undiminished to the provincial treasuries, there might be means enough of properly remunerating the collectors and providing for the public service. How much, or rather how little, of the proceeds of taxation ever find their way to a public treasury is at present a matter of conjecture. It may, however, be confidently estimated at a fractional amount of the whole; and the Chinese Government would find it very difficult to begin a reform by giving liberal salaries to its servants before the means had been found of securing the honest discharge of the tax-collector's functions.

THE HYTHE SCANDAL.

(*The World.*)

About a month ago the public were surprised and disgusted at learning that two officers had settled a quarrel on the public promenade of Folkestone after the fashion of schoolboys or costermongers, *i.e.*, with their fists. All sorts of rumours got about as to the origin and circumstances of the fight, and though, as was to be expected, the accounts were not in every respect quite accurate, they were as to the main features substantially correct. The history of the disgraceful affair is as follows. At Hythe, as most of our readers know, officers and men from all regiments in the service receive systematic instruction in musketry. Naturally, there is no bond of union between a few score of officers, most of them young, who, belonging to different regiments, are brought together for a couple of months only. Strangers alike to each other and the staff of the school, and removed from the example and control of the seniors of their own regiments, it is no easy matter to maintain discipline amongst such a heterogeneous lot. For some time past the classes have been distinguished by a tendency to disorder. On one occasion they at the close of the course organised a torchlight procession, and arrayed in fantastic garbs solemnly committed to a watery grave the text-books, whose contents had been instilled in them *usque ad nauseam*. This, though scarcely befitting the dignity of manhood, was not a very grave offence; but unfortunately the students have been in the habit of indulging in practices of a more reprehensible character. Kept pretty hard at work during the day, they were wont at night to compensate themselves for unwonted intellectual labours by "drawing" each other. As civilians may not understand what that term signifies, a few words of explanation may not be supererogatory.

When a man is to be "drawn," a body of his comrades proceed to his room after mess, and if the door is locked, break down his oak, whether the owner be present or not. If he is within, and in bed, he is at once "invited" to rise. Should he be a good fellow and take the intrusion good-humouredly, the military Mohawks content themselves with pulling his things about and demanding some liquid refreshment, and after a time leave without inflicting any serious damage. Should, however, he be unpopular, lose his temper, or be absent, severe treatment is adopted. The contents of the water-jug are perhaps emptied into his boots, and those of the coal-scuttle deposited on his bed. The wires of soda-water bottles are cut with his razors, the inkstand is emptied over his stationery; his furniture, clothes, and bedding are thrown about the room—a process termed making hay—and he is fortunate if his property is not thrown out of window. If the gang is very uproarious, as sometimes happens after a "wet" night at mess, a good deal of promiscuous bear-fighting goes on, in the course of which considerable destruction takes place, and occasionally the owner of the room is dragged into the passage or even into the anteroom in his night-shirt.

As duelling went out, "drawing" came in; and when those who have now held commissions for a quarter of a century were ensigns, almost every young officer had his mettle tested in this way on first joining, nor till he had either acquired a position in the regiment or earned a reputation for being dangerous was any subaltern free from liability to this annoyance. Often it was inflicted from mere exuberance of spirits, an alternative for knocker-wrenching, and if taken good-temperedly it was seldom that any evil results ensued. Sometimes, however, a man objected from the very first, or wearied of being repeatedly made a victim. In such a case he occasionally reported the matter or broke a persecutor's head with the first thing which came to hand. The authorities were of course obliged, under such circumstances, to take notice of the occurrence, and every now and then a wigging from the Horse Guards was the result.

But "drawing" was not only a mere vent for idleness and exuberant spirits. Occasionally it was employed as a gentle hint that a *persona ingrata* should either sell or exchange; and the matter then became much more serious. Our middle-aged readers will recollect the case of Lieutenant Perry of the 46th, and some military men may remember that of a certain officer now of high rank in the Guards, who, when in the Line, declined to submit to the practical censure of his brother officers. Older men will recount how some eight-and-twenty years ago bullying in the 4th Regiment created considerable temporary sensation. Indeed, the stories which might be related of "drawing" are innumerable. One officer of our acquaintance, a gentlemanlike and most inoffensive person, was first painted and then hung out of window. Another officer on returning to quarters one night after mess found a young jackass in his bed, and giving way to rage threw the poor animal out of window. He was known as Donkey H——y to his dying day. A third officer's comrades put a monkey into his room during his absence, and when he returned he found every scrap of his clothes torn into ribbons by the mischievous brute. Of late years these military facetiae have become comparatively rare, but have not altogether disappeared. Within the last three years a young officer belonging to a light-cavalry regiment rendered himself obnoxious. He was rebuked as follows: his comrades first of all put his horse into his dog-cart, and sent the trap over hedge and ditch till it was utterly smashed. They then made hay of everything in his room, throwing some of the furniture out of window. Finally, they got hold of the owner of the property, and carrying him to the ante-room in his night-shirt, made him stand on the chimney-piece whilst his tormentors drank his health in champagne, for which the victim had to pay. Only the other day we heard of a certain man who, being utterly unsuited to the cavalry branch of the service, and indeed to the army generally, has been systematically worried by repeated "drawings." But to return from our long digression.

"Drawing" has for some time past been the fashion at Hythe, and Lieutenant Ricketts, of the 56th Regiment, hearing that several of his fellow-students had been subjected to the infliction, declared that he would not submit to it. He has, we are told, never been popular either in his own regiment or anywhere else, and was the reverse of beloved at Hythe. As might have been expected, his challenge was promptly responded to, and but a short time elapsed before he received practical proof of the folly of daring the British subaltern to do anything. He reported to the authorities that he had been drawn, and two of the ringleaders in the transaction were placed under arrest and reported to the Horse Guards. The Duke of Cambridge at once ordered the officers in question to rejoin their regiments, and here the matter would have ended, but for the revengeful and truculent spirit displayed by one of those sent away—a Lieutenant Vetch of the 20th Regiment. On the evening before the day fixed for his departure, he found himself, together with several sympathisers, on the public promenade at Folkestone. About ten he met Lieutenant Ricketts, and either at once attacked him, or used such insulting language that he provoked a blow. At all events a fight with fists took place in the presence of several civilians and a knot of men from Hythe. From eight to twelve rounds—history is not clear on that point—ensued, the Hythe officers forming a ring, and expressing their feelings in the foulest possible language. It is said that Ricketts, owing to an accident, had not the full use of one of his arms; but be that as it may, he defended himself pluckily. He was eventually, however, obliged to give in, and the victorious Vetch marched off in triumph, surrounded by his admiring friends.

Unfortunately for the conqueror, the authorities did not appreciate his conduct, and reported it to head quarters; Lieutenant Vetch thereupon, who had in the mean time rejoined his regiment, was sent to Sandgate under the escort of a brother officer, in order that a court of inquiry might take place. A sort of suspicion that his behaviour had not been irreproachable seems to have seized on Lieutenant Vetch, who accordingly requested permission to sell out. This handsome offer was refused, and a formal investigation took place. The result was announced last Friday by Major-General Parke, commanding the South-Eastern District, who, accompanied by his staff, and with all the solemnity which a cocked-hat could give, proceeded to Hythe, for the purpose of pronouncing sentence. Very startling must that have been, to judge from the openly-expressed sentiments of the Hythe class while the matter was pending. In a few stern, well-chosen sentences General Parke expressed the opinion of the Duke of Cambridge, and declared the punishment which was to be inflicted. Lieutenant Vetch was informed that he was to proceed on leave until the appearance of his name in the *Gazette*, her Majesty having no further occasion for the services of the military bruiser. Of the other offenders, an officer of Marines* was told that he would be dealt with by the Admiralty; Lieutenant Alexander was ordered to wear uniform for a year, and to be reported on twice during that time, with a view to a decision being arrived at respecting his continuance in the army; in the mean time, he is not to profit by any promotion which may take place in his regiment. To all who were in any way mixed up in the affair General Parke spoke in very severe terms, animadverting on the foulness of the language used during the fight, and stating that no mercy would be shown in future to any one who might take part in practical joking. As to Lieutenant Ricketts, he was completely exonerated from all blame.

This vigorous action on the part of the Duke of Cambridge will give great satisfaction, not only to the public, but to the officers of the army, who have unanimously expressed the strongest disgust at the conduct of Mr. Vetch and his abettors. The only regret we experience is that the lookers-on at the costermonger tournament have not been more severely treated. By the articles of war, officers are required to place under arrest any other officers whom they may find engaged in a fray, without reference to seniority. So far from doing this, those who witnessed the fight stimulated Mr. Vetch by every means in their power to disgrace the commission which he so unworthily held, and to prove that though an officer he certainly was not a gentleman. Indeed his abettors were, in our opinion, worse than Vetch himself, for he was excited by punishment, while they had no such excuse to offer. Still, we have no doubt that the Duke has judged wisely, and that the course he has adopted was as severe as was necessary, and that a repetition of the Hythe scandal need not be feared. It was a most blackguardly affair, and is calculated to give foreign officers an extremely bad opinion of the standard of honour and refinement in the British army. We can, however, assure them that they cannot condemn the conduct of those concerned in the affair more strongly than do those who were unfortunate enough to number amongst them Mr. Vetch. We need not talk of a warning, for none is necessary. There are not two opinions in the service about its being a blackguard business, and the only thing to be said is that we fear that open competition will introduce into the army not a few men of Mr. Vetch's description. If such should unfortunately be the case, we can only hope that at the first symptoms of forgetting that the holders of the Queen's commission are expected to be gentlemen as well as officers, they may be got rid of, to avoid disgrace to a profession which, in spite of the Folkestone fight, is actuated by a high sense of self-respect, and is almost morbidly sensitive to reproach.

* The sentence passed on Lieutenant A. H. Blaxland, the officer of Royal Marines implicated in this affair, is similar to that of Lieutenant Alexander: he is forbidden to wear plain clothes, and leave of absence is to be withheld for twelve months; a special report on his conduct is to be made to the Admiralty twice within that period, until the expiration of which he is further to lose all chance of promotion. He has also been severely reprimanded.—*Daily Telegraph.*

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ENGLAND AND CHINA.

Mr. Wade's telegram just received at the Foreign Office announces the close of what may be called the "acute stage" of our difficulty with China. Besides the guarantees secured by him from the Chinese Government for the due punishment of the murderers of Mr Margary, he has also required and obtained from them an undertaking "to despatch a mission to England with a letter of apology for the Yunnan outrage," and to ensure "a safe passage to the frontier of Burmah, and across it for the mission of inquiry to be sent to Yunnan." All this news is as satisfactory as any intelligence of the kind can be, only we must not forget what kind of intelligence it is. Its real value can only be declared by the event. The concession which it announces are still in the region of promise; and although of course performance cannot in affairs of this kind follow instantaneously upon promise, yet this is rather an argument against undue impatience than in favour of relaxed effort. In short, we must not too hastily infer that our Chinese difficulty is entirely at an end, and that we may now turn away from the subject with a feeling of complete relief. On the contrary, a continued exercise of vigilance and firmness will be requisite to keep the Chinese Government up to their word, and the same sort of pressure which had to be employed to extort the promise must, if necessary, be again resorted to to secure its performance.

So much as regards the gravest and most peremptory of the demands made by us upon China. As regards the others, and the concessions accorded to us in respect of them, we shall be wise in assuming a very different attitude. Mr. Wade's telegram contains some important news on this head also. "Instructions," we are told, "have been issued to Mr. Hart, the Inspector-General of Customs, to report fully on the taxation of foreign trade; and the Chinese Government have engaged that when the inquiry is concluded a competent officer shall be appointed to confer with a British official on the regulation of the frontier trade between Burmah and China." It will be observed that Mr. Wade has been satisfied with the undertaking of the Chinese Government merely to take these subjects into consideration without pledging themselves to any definite concessions; and it must be allowed that, as regards one of these points at least, it would have been unreasonable to ask more than this. The regulation of the frontier trade between Burmah and China would no doubt be attended with serious difficulties of the nature we pointed out the other day; but nevertheless there is no reason to doubt that, if the Chinese Government were really willing to abandon their obstructive policy, they might keep in check the hostility sure to be provoked among the border tribes and the Burmese, as well as their own people, by the opening of this trade route. So far, at least, we are demanding of China something which, though difficult, is possible, and which in existing circumstances it is of high importance to us to obtain. But the question of the taxation of foreign trade is of a very different kind. In pressing for the reform of our principal grievance on this head, we may be demanding something of China which it is not possible for her to perform. Those who have most studied the subject of the Lekin taxation, and have had the longest practical experience of the working of the system, have grave doubts as to the practicability of immediately reforming it. We pointed out the other day the serious difficulties in the way of a step which would amount in effect to the reconstruction of the entire fiscal administration of the whole empire; and what is more, to its reconstruction out of materials the most inadequate to such an undertaking. For not only is the system of internal taxation under which foreign trade has so long suffered in China a radically vicious system in itself, but it is made worse in operation by the character of the officials who administer it; and to introduce any change in this latter respect assumes the possibility—which, as matters stand, does not exist—of purifying the public service of China. Obviously, no trade can flourish when it is impossible to make any accurate estimate of the amount that will be levied on foreign goods before they reach the place of consumption; but when this uncertainty is due not only to the arbitrary variation of tariffs in the different provinces, according to the particular exigencies of their governors, but to the general corruption of the officials themselves, it is obvious that reform may in certain conditions of a society be impossible. To replace official corruption by official integrity, it is necessary that there shall be a sufficient supply of the latter quality to be obtained; and in China where no public servant can live upon his salary, and where bribery and corruption have become the recognized means of eking out starvation stipends, the supply in question is not to be found. Under such circumstances it is impossible to insist upon immediate reform. A Government cannot be called upon to develope public virtue without a moment's delay, under pain of creating a new international difficulty if it fails to do so. A generation at least would be required to make honesty and conscientiousness the habit of Government employés, while even then a first step to reform must be the payment to them of adequate salaries; and to the Chinese Government it would not be very clear where the money was to come from during the process of moral education. On the whole, the difficulties in the way of our claims upon China for internal fiscal reform are serious indeed, if not absolutely insurmountable, and we should in fairness abstain from pressing them to the extent and by the same sort of means in and with which we have passed our claims for the redress of our other grievances.

"OUR REPRESENTATIVE" IN INDIA.

(*Punch.*)

Dated (en route) Oct. 11, Brandypaunee, India.

Sir,—When the subject of H. R. H.'s visit to India was first on the *tapis* (this is not an Indian word), the question you naturally, yet artfully, asked, in my presence, was, "Who will go for us?" There was no response. Silence may speak consent; and *I* (hitherto Your Representative) was silent. So also was the rest of the party. *Enfin* (again not an Indian word), to quote the Immortal Bard, the rest was silence. Then came the rumour that the Prince would'nt go. I knew that the Prince *would* go. I remembered the ancient song, which said, "If I had a donkey wot wouldn't go,"—but we had a Prince who had said he *would* go, and gone he meant to and go he decided to, and gone he has!

Going! going!! gone!!!

But not there yet.

Now where's the fluster? Everywhere. Every newspaper Editor rushing to me; my room besieged from dewy morn to foggy eve. Editors, proprietors, everywhere at my doors, at my windows, all beseeching me and crying out, "You're the man *we* want! Come out of your ambush! Name any terms you like! India and back for five millions. Only do go."

"Gentlemen," I replied, seated at my rosewood desk, in my damask dressing-gown with silk tassels, and the smoking-cap of *her* work on my my glossy locks, "Gentlemen, I cannot. I am another's. My word is my bond—better than Turkish, more durable than Khedives. The *seance* (not an Indian word) is dismissed."

They left, blowing their noses to conceal their emotion. It was a touching sight. I put my *pince nez* (French word, not Indian) to my eyes, and took a sip of chocolate to conceal my emotion.

Then, Sir, I came to you.

In five minutes it was settled. I was to go as Your Representative in India—as Agent in advance, to let you know how the boilers of the Serapis were getting on, and make things generally pleasant for the Royal party.

Of course, the Public will be fed from time to time with accounts of what is doing on board, and then will come "how gallantly, how merrily," &c., we passed the day on the broad expanse of ocean. You will hear how (also to be found in the song of *The Admiral*) "strange things came up to look at us"—to take a sight at us—"the monsters of the deep." Of all this you will be duly informed. But where the interest *must* commence is in the Second Act of the Drama, with the arrival of the Prince on Indian soil. Till then, the saucepan of journalism can only be kept simmering—*then* it must boil over.

But this climax it is my aim to anticipate, that is, to a certain extent. By the time you have printed and published this I shall have arrived in India. I, Your Representative, will be on *the spot*, rehearsing the Indian Rumjams, Rajahs, Burrumpooters (troublesome fellows these Burrumpooters—always have been), and my first telegram, which you can append to this letter, will put you *au courant* (French, not Indian, this—but I'm a master of both languages, and have sincere friends in both countries) with my doings, and will give the Public *some sort of idea* of what the Prince will have to expect when he is welcomed here by the swarthy natives

You may depend upon me for genuine local colouring. Indian ink shall not be spilt in vain by me. Of course this erudition and labour can't be done for nothing, and Your Representative expects something considerably extra for the local touches, Indian phrases, &c., &c.

I have obtained introductions to the best society, and special information on every subject from the intelligent Regent Rummun, now a resident in London—a worthy and noble Indian, who is amassing a colossal fortune. He takes care of the pence, and lets the pounds look after themselves. He is a Parsee-monious gentleman. [*Vide Foot-Note.*]

I am, with real Indian warmth,

Your Representative.

P.S. (*by Telegram*).—10 A.M. Only a *Rajpoot* and a *Kitmagar* have come to rehearsal. Thermometer 150° in the shade. Regimental native band in attendance. I'm now talking to a distinguished *Tom-Tom*, who is their hereditary leader. He is what they call here a *Chittabuc Jugmut*,—but I've a little forgotten my Hindoostanee. I must brush it up again. Twenty-four hours' brushing will do it; and until I have brushed it up, I don't think it safe to call him a *Chittabuc Jugmut* to his face.

11 A.M.—The *Bungalows* have arrived. They are as fine a set of men as I've ever seen. Their chief is a *Howdah*—a real *Howdah*.—*i.e.*, a genuine native Prince, all jewels and gold, daggers, swords, pistols, and moustache. They are most willing to accept any instruction from Your Representative. We are arranging terms for lessons as to "How to receive the Prince." A nice mess they'd have made of it without me!!

The *Howdah* rode in accompanied by a guard of *Tiffins* (mounted.) After *kincob* (an Indian meal for which there is no equivalent in England), he treated me to a cigar and a review. To see the agility of each *Tiffin* is marvellous! While his horse is at full gallop, the *Tiffin* swims himself out of the saddle, rushes back three hundred yards, fires his *betel* (a peculiar sort of Indian pistol), executes a supposed enemy, and is on horseback again in less time than it has taken me to recount the feat. I doubted, I said to the *Howdah*, whether this particular *Tiffin* would have had time to cut off the head of a real foe. It is dangerous to hint a doubt to a *Howdah*. He frowned, and said something in Hindostanee, *which I would rather not translate*. The result, however, was that an unfortunate *Punkah* was ordered to represent the enemy, and in the next charge, the *Tiffin* (whose agility I had questioned) leapt from his horse, and, before I could wink, his *coolie* flashed in the air, and the poor *Punkah* rolled down-hill a lifeless corse at my feet! The *Howdah* smiled . . . This telegram leaves while he is still smiling. Y. R.

Foot-Note.—This indiscreet hint from our Correspondent lets in more than a ray of light on his proceedings. We have strong reason to suspect that the so-called "Regent Rummun" is the ancient swarthy sweeper who for years has swept a crossing in Regent Street. We are informed that our Correspondent was seen in conversation with him, and if still in England, he will be closely watched. As to the extra pay for "local colouring," it will depend upon the colouring itself, and the locality it comes from. We can only in honesty warn our readers and print our correspondent's letters and telegrams as they arrive. If he is going to try on us a repetition of the "Old Sheik" and "Brummy," let him beware. The Bowstring—we mean the Bow Street—will be his portion.—Ed.

Feathers—Fancy Bird's Wings and Aigrettes in every Tint, a very choice assortment, just received, also a superb stock of Ostrich Feathers and Flowers, by Watson and Company Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

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NEW AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

Concluded from Wednesday's "Bombay Gazette."

THE MARCH OVER THE FOREST PLATEAU.

The following is the latter portion of the first of the two letters lately received from Mr. Stanley, whose exploration in the service of *The Daily Telegraph* and *New York Herald* has created universal interest:

On entering Iramba we came upon a land where to all strangers that appeared the natives called out "Mirambo and his robbers are coming." But a vast amount of patience and suave language saved us from the doom that everywhere threatens this now famous chieftain. Despite, however, the countless medicines and magic arts that have been made and practised against him, Mirambo yet lives. He seems to make war upon all mankind in this portion of the African interior, and appears to be possessed of ubiquitous powers. We heard of him advancing upon the natives in Northern Ugogo; Ukimbu was terror-stricken at his name; the people of Unyanyembe were still fighting him, and here, in Iramba, he had been met and fought, and was again daily expected. As we journeyed on through Iramba and entered Usukuma his fame increased, for we were now drawing near some of the scenes of his wildest exploits. When we approached the Victoria Niyanza he was actually fighting but a day's march from us with the people of Usanda and Masari, and a score of times we came near being plunged into conflicts because the natives mistook our Expedition for Mirambo's force. Our colour, however, saved us, before we became actually engaged in the struggle.

Various were our fortunes in our travels between Mgongo Tembo, in Iramba, and the Nyanza. We traversed the whole length of Usukuma, through the districts of Mombiti, Usiha, Mondo, Sengerema, and Marya, and, passing through Usmaow, re-entered Usukuma by Uchambi and arrived at the lake after a march of 720 miles. As far as Western Ugogo I may pass over the country without any attempt at description, since the public may obtain a detailed account of it in my work, "How I found Livingstone." Thence north is a new country to all, and a brief description may be interesting to students of African geography.

North of Muanza a level plain extends as far as the frontier of Usandawi, a distance of thirty-five English miles. At Mukondoku the altitude, as indicated by two first-rate aneroids, was 2,800 feet. At Mtiwi twenty miles north, the altitude was 2,825 feet. Diverging west and north-west, we ascended the slope of what was apparently a lengthy mountain wall, but upon arriving at the summit we ascertained this to be a wide plateau, covered with forest. The plateau, has an altitude of 3,800 feet at its eastern extremity; but as it extends westward it rises to a height of 4,500 feet. It embraces all Uyanzi, Unyanyembe, Usukuma, Urimi, and Iramba—in short, all that part of Central Africa lying between the valley of the Rufiji south and the Victoria Niyanza north; and the mean altitude of this broad upland cannot exceed 3,500 feet. From Muanza to the Niyanza is a distance of nearly 300 geographical miles, yet at no part of this long journey did the aneroids indicate a higher altitude than 5,100 feet above the sea.

As far as Urimi from the eastern edge of the plateau the land is covered with a thick jungle of acacias, which by its density strangles all other species of vegetation. Here and there only in the cleft of a rock a giant euphorbia may be seen, sole lord of its sterile domain. The soil is shallow, and consists of vegetable mould mixed largely with sand and detritus of the bare rocks which crown each knoll and ridge, and which testify too plainly to the violence of the periodical rains. In the basin of Matango, in Southern Urimi, we were informed by the ruins of hills and ridges, relics of a loftier upland, of what has been effected by nature in the course of long ages. No *savant* need ever expound to the traveller who views those rocky ruins the geological history of this country. From a distance we viewed the glistening, naked, and riven rocks as a most singular scene; but when we stood amongst them, and noted the appearance of the fragments of granite, gneiss, and porphyry, peeled, as it were, rind after rind like an onion, or leaf after leaf, like an artichoke, until the rock was wasted away, it seemed as if Dame Nature had left these stony anatomies, these hillys keletone, to demonstrate her laws and career. It appeared to me as if she said, "Behold my broad basin of Matongo, with its teeming villages, and herds of cattle, and fields of corn, surrounded by these bare rocks—in primeval time this upland was covered with water, it was the bed of a vast sea. The waters were dried, leaving a wide expanse of level land, upon which I have caused heavy rains to fall five months out of each year during all the ages that have elapsed since first the hot sunshine fell upon the soil. These rains washed away the loose sand, and made deep furrows in course of time, until at certain places the rocky kernel under the soil began to appear. The furrows became enlarged, the water frittered away their banks, and conveyed the earth to lower levels, through which it wore away a channel first through the soil, and lastly through the rock itself, which you may see if you but descend to the bottom of that basin. You will there behold, worn through the, solid rock, a fissure some fifty feet in depth; and, as you look on that, you will have an idea of the power and force of tropical rains. It is through that channel that the soil, robbed from these rocks, has been carried away towards the Niyanza to fill its depths, and in time make dry land of it." You may ask how came these once solid rocks, which are now but skeletons of hills and stony heaps, to be thus split into so many fragments. Have you never seen the effect of water thrown upon lime? These solid rocks, have been broken and peeled in an almost similar manner. The tropical sun heated the surface of these rocks to an intense degree, and the cold rain then falling caused the rocks to split and peel as we now see them.

Such is really the geological history of this country. Ridge after ridge, basin after basin, from Western Ugogo to the Niyanza, tell the same tale; but it is not until we enter Cental Urimi that we begin to marvel at the violence of the process by which Nature has thus transformed the face of the land. For here the perennial springs and rivulets first unite and forms rivers, after collecting and absorbing the moisture from the watershed, and these rivers, though but gentle streams during the dry season, become formidable during the rains. It is in Central Urimi that the Nile levies its earliest tribute upon Equatorial Africa, and if you look upon the map and draw a line east from the latitude of Ujiji to longitude 35° east, you will strike upon the sources of the Leewumbu, the extreme southern feeder of the Victoria Niyanza. In Iramba, between Mgongo Tembo and Mombiti, we came upon what must have been in former times an arm of the Victoria Niyanza. It is called the Lumamberri Plain, after a river of that name, and is about forty miles in width. Its altitude is 3,775 feet above the sea, and but a few feet above the Victoria Niyanza. We were fortunate in crossing the broad shallow stream in the dry season, for during the *masika*, or rainy season, the plain is converted into a wide lake.

The Leewumbu River, after a course of 170 miles, becomes known in Usukuma as the Monangah River. After another run of 100 miles it is converted into the Shimeeyu, under which name it enters the Victoria east of this port of Kagehyi. Roughly, the Shimeeyu may be said to have a length of 350 miles. After penetrating the forest and jungle west of the Lumamberri we enter Usukumo—a country thickly peopled and rich in cattle. It is a series of rolling plains, with here and there, far apart, a chain of jagged hills. The descent to the lake is so gradual that I expect to find upon sounding it, as I intend to do, that, though it covers a vast area, it is very shallow.

Now, after our long journey, the Expedition is halted a hundred yards from the lake, and as I look upon its dancing waters I long to launch the Lady Alice, and venture out to explore its mysteries. Though on its shore, I am still as ignorant of its configuration and extent as any man in England or America. I have questioned the natives of Uchambi closely upon the subject at issue, but no one can satisfy me—though they speak positively—whether the lake is one piece of water or more. I hear a multitude of strange names, but whether they are of countries or lakes it is impossible to divine, for the people's knowledge of geography is naturally very superficial. My impression, however, is that Speke, in his bold sketch and imagined outline, is nearer the truth than Livingstone, who reported upon hearsay at a great distance from its shores. As soon as I can finish my letters the sections of the Lady Alice shall be screwed together; the first English boat that ever sailed on the African lakes shall venture upon her mission; and I shall not rest until I have thoroughly explored every nook and cranny of the shores of the Victoria. It is with great pride and pleasure I think of our success in convening such a large craft safely through the hundreds of miles of jungle which we have traversed; and just now I feel as though the entire wealth of the universe could not bribe me to turn back from my work. Indeed, it is with the utmost impatience that I contemplate the task of writing my letters, before starting upon the more agreeable work of exploring; but I remember the precept, "Duty before pleasure."

I hear strange tales about the countries on the shores of this lake, which make me still more eager to start. One man talks about a territory peopled with dwarfs, and another with giants; while a third is said to possess a breed of such large dogs that even my mastiffs are quite small compared to them. All these may be idle romances, and I lay no stress on anything reported to me, as I hope to be enabled to see with my own eyes all the wonders of those unknown countries.

It is unfortunate that I have not Speke's book with me; but a map of Central Africa, which I carried here contains the statement in brackets that the Victoria Niyanza has an altitude of only 3,308 feet above the ocean. If this statement is on Speke's authority, either he is wrong, or I am, for my two aneroids, almost fresh from England, make it much higher. One ranges from 3,550 to 3,650 feet; the other from 3,575 to 3,675 feet. I have not boiled my thermometers yet, but intend doing so before starting on the work of exploring the lake. I have no reason to suspect that the aneroids are at fault, as they are both first-class instruments, and have been carefully carried with the chronometers. With regard to Speke's position of Muanza, I incline to think that he is right; but, as I have not visited Muanza, I cannot tell. The natives point it out westward of Kagehyi, and but a short distance off. The position of the port of Kagehyi is south latitude 2 deg. 31 min., east longitude 33 deg. 13 min.

I mustered the men of the Expedition yesterday, and ascertained it to consist of three white men and 166 Wanguana soldiers and carriers, twenty-eight having died since leaving Ituro, thirty days ago. Over one-half of our force has thus been lost by desertion and deaths. This is a terrible fact, but I hope that their long rest here will revive the weak and strengthen the strong. The dreadful scourge of the Expedition has been dysentery, and I can boast of but few patients cured of it by medicine, though it was freely given, as we were possessed of abundance of medical stores. A great drawback to their cure has been the necessity of moving on, whereas a few days rest, in a country blessed with good water and food, would have restored many of them to health; but good water and good food combined could not be procured anywhere but here. The Arabs would have taken nine months or a year to march this long distance, while we have performed it in only 103 days, including halts. As I vaccinated every member of the expedition on the coast, I am happy to say that not one has fallen a victim to small-pox.

I leave this letter in the hands of Sungoro, a Msawabili trader, who resides here, in the hope that he will be enabled shortly to forward it to Unyanyembe, as he frequently sends caravans with ivory; but a copy of it I shall take with me to Uganda, and deliver to Mtesa, the King, to be conveyed, if possible, to Colonel Gordon. Since leaving Mpwapwa I have not met one caravan bound for Zanzibar; and after leaving Ugogo it was impossible to meet one, or to despatch couriers through such dangerous countries as we have traversed. The letters containing the account of our exploration of the Victoria Niyanza and our subsequent march to the Albert Niyanza I hope to be able to deliver personally into the hands of Colonel Gordon, and in this expectation I remain, yours obediently,

HENRY M. STANLEY.

P.S.—You may have observed that I have differed from Captain Speke in the spelling of Nyanza, as he calls it. I have taken the liberty of writing it as it is actually pronounced by both Arabs and natives, Ni-yanza or Nee-yanza.

March 5.—The boiling point observed by one of Negretti and Zambra's apparatus this day was 205 deg. 6 min; temperature of air, 82 deg. Fahrenheit. The boiling point observed by another instrument by a different maker was 205 deg. 5 min.; temperature of air, 81 deg. Fahrenheit. The barometer at the same time indicated 26·90 inches The mean of the barometrical observations at Zanzibar was 30·048. The mean of the barometrical observations during seven day's residence here has been 26·138.

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Fresh Supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from Treacher & Co., Bombay and Poona, and every storekeeper.

CAUTION.

of prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect and attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals and at Vienna 1873 TWO Grand Medals were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL Rs. 6,000,000; REVENUE Rs. 1,700,000.

EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER Rs. 44,925,620.

INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED Rs. 6,500,000.

The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to

Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Agents City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances.) CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

POSITIVE

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated Pursuant to Acts of Parliament.

PROGRESS IN BUSINESS TO 30TH JUNE 1875.

ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME.

On 30th June 1873	£20,952
,, 31st Dec. 1873	£31,006
,, 30th June 1874	£39,500
,, 31st Dec. 1874	£45,308
,, 30th June 1875	£49,633
Policies in force 30th June 1875	£1,088,641
Total Premiums received to 1875	£99,420

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

T. M. ROBINSON, Esq.
(MANAGER, BENGAL COAL CO.), Calcutta.
S. COCHRANE, Esq.
(MANAGER, AGRA BANK, LIMITED), Calcutta.
J. MACKINNON, Esq.
(Messrs. MACNEILL & Co.), Calcutta.
F. J. MARSDEN, Esq.
(BARRISTER-AT-LAW), Calcutta.

TRUSTEE FOR THE BOMBAY LIFE FUND:
THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY,

in whose name 80 per cent. of the Gross Premiums is invested in Government Paper at compound interest, to provide exclusively for payment of assurances.

BANKERS:
THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & LEE-WARNER.

MEDICAL EXAMINER:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., BOMBAY.

AGENT:
JOHN SCOTT, Esq., 4 HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

EXPLANATION
OF
THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system, which confers several highly important advantages on the assured, never before presented to the public. The assured has the option of paying premiums during 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years; but should the assured die before the term of years chosen has expired, no further payments are required, and the amount assured is paid in full.

Another distinguishing feature of the plan is, that it gives the assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

For the first, and every subsequent premium paid, an equal portion of the Assurance becomes completed, independent of future payments, and a *Positive Note* is issued (which is in effect a completed or paid-up Assurance), payable three months after death of the assured, and available to the bearer during life, to the extent of 40 per cent. of the premium it represents.

Information will be given to assurers on every point requisite to make them acquainted with the Positive system and all papers and prospectuses in connection with the Society may be had on application to

J. SCOTT,
Agent.

Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,300

CHAIRMAN:
BERNARD HALL, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER:
T. WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which now AMOUNTS TO £204,048 BEING 63·9 PER CENT. OF THE ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS RECEIVED ON EVERY POLICY THEN IN EXISTENCE. IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED

A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.

IT WILL THUS BE SEEN THAT IN POINT OF SECURITY QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

THE COMPANY HAS PAID.

IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

P. W. Robertson, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. MacIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
C. E. Bean, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.)

MEDICAL ADVISER,
Dr. JOHN MACKENZIE.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE
INSTITUTION,
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.

The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D.	William Forbes Skene, Esq. W.S., LL.D.
William Emmens, Esq.	Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.	William Gordon Thomson, Esq
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.	The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D
William Lethbridge, Esq.	
Richard Nugent, Esq.	

SECRETARY
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly monthly as desired.

Parsees and Armenian lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852	£ 76,925
Do. 1862	£300,690
Do. 1872	£816,883

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,609,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits.	Without Profits.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 6
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	[illegible] 10	[illegible]

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said at Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS,

FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frande	Rs. 14 per doz.
Vray Canon	,, 18 ,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 22 ,,
Chateau Lafitte	,, 26 ,,

BEER.

IND COOPE & Co's. .... Rs. 5-0 per dozen quarts.

GERMAN BAVARIAN BEER, in Cases of 2 dozen pints, at .... ,, 5-8 ,,

WINES.

ARRIVAL PER S. S. JAMES C. STEVENSON.

HOCKS G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN,
Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Liebfraumilch	Rs. 22 per doz.
St. Inwein	,, 22 ,,
Laubenheimer	,, 16 ,,
FRESH DANISH BUTTER in 1, 2 and 4 lb. tins	,, 2 per lb.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

WINES, &c., FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNES.

FROM PERINET & FILS, REIMS.

Gold Foil, Dry	Rs. 30
Carte Blanche	,, 45

FROM A. COLLIN, CHALONS.

Carte Blanche	Rs. 30
Cabinet, very superior	,, 36

CLARETS.

DIRECT FROM G. PRELLER & Co., BORDEAUX.

St. Julien Medoc	Rs. 8
Christoly	,, 10
Lormont	,, 12
Chablis & Haut Barsac	,, 15

ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLADO, the best and cheapest SHERRY shipped .... Rs. 24 per dozen.

L. BECHADE'S superior & pure COGNAC ... ,, 18 ,,

BASS' BEER, bottled by CAMERON and SANDERS, in splendid condition....Rs. 5-8 Annas per dozen.

DUTCH BEER, light, wholesome, and sound...Rs. 5 ,,

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW.

VIENNA BEER AND HUNGARIAN WINES.—FRESH Consignments just to hand.

VIENNA BEER, in 4 dozen Cases, at Rs. 6½ per dozen.

HUNGARIAN WINES, in 1 dozen cases, *Red* and *White*, at Rs. 11, Rs. 15, and Rs. 18; or 2 dozen Pints at Rs. 12, Rs. 16, and Rs. 20 per case.

Orders for Monthly Supplies registered.

Apply to the Godown-keeper of

A. C. GUMPERT.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House.

MESSRS. HAWKINS & Co. have in their Godown No. 2, Meadow Street, the following WINES FOR SALE, received from Messrs. CARBONALL & Co., of Regent Street, London:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
PORT WINE, Good body	per doz.	24	0	0
,,	,,	28	0	0
,, 1868 vintage	,,	32	0	0
,, 1867 vintage, more than 12 months in bottle	,,	34	0	0
,, 1865 vintage, upwards of 2 years in bottle	,,	36	0	0
SHERRY Pale, pure sound Wine	,,	20	0	0
,, Golden ,,	,,	20	0	0
,, Pale ,, ,,	,,	22	8	0
,, Golden ,, ,,	,,	22	8	0
,, Pale excellent Dinner Wine	,,	25	0	0
,, Golden ,, ,,	,,	25	0	0
,, Pale, very dry	,,	29	0	0
,, ,, older	,,	33	0	0
,, Golden Good Wine	,,	36	0	0
MARSALA, very fine	,,	20	0	0
MADEIRA, 5 years in bottle	,,	44	0	0
,, 8 ,,	,,	50	0	0
BURGUNDY, Beaujolais, 1868 vintage	,,	24	0	0
,, Beaune	,,	[illegible]		
,, Pomard	,,	[illegible]		
CLARET, St. Emilion, 1868 vintage	,,	15	0	0
,, St. Estèphe	,,	16	8	0
,, Medoc	,,	18	0	0
,,	,,	20	0	0
,, St. Julien	,,	24	0	0
,, Margaux, 1864 vintage	,,	26	0	0
,, Cantinac	,,	32	0	0
CHAMPAGNE pure light wine, nice flavour, 1868 vintage	,,	32	0	0
,, very pure delicate wine, 1868 vintage	,,	37	8	0
,, Fair body delicate	,,	44	0	0
,, Fine pale, very dry	,,	44	0	0
,, Fine flavour and dry	,,	52	0	0
,, Full flavoured 1862	,,	52	0	0

All the above can be highly recommended, and a trial is solicited.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine articles with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

WACHTER & CIE.,
EPERNAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

IN introducing their Brand somewhat particularly to the Indian Public, MESSRS. WACHTER & Co., who have for many years enjoyed extensive Patronage in the United Kingdom, the Australian and other Markets, desire to call special attention to a few of a series of flattering Communications they have been honoured by receiving from the Gentleman of Her Majesty's Cellars. To these they have added a few Extracts from the journals of the day, and with such Testimonials they venture confidently to ask for a share of the Indian Trade, satisfied that they will be able to meet the wishes of the Consumer through the Agency of the oldest Wine House in India, MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., whose long acquaintance with the country, its requirements, &c., will place this beyond a doubt.

MESSRS. W. & Co. would add that as the Prince of Wales is shortly to visit India, they have shipped ample supplies to meet the demands of those whose privilege it will be to entertain His Royal Highness.

MESSRS. WACHTER & Co. have also been instructed to place on board the SERAPIS a supply for the use of H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES; while Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. will hold, in a few weeks, stocks of the same Wines, which they confidently anticipate will be as much appreciated in India as they are in England.

WITH reference to the above, we have the pleasure to inform our Constituents that a further SUPPLY of this CELEBRATED BRAND is to hand ex s. s. INDUS. Price in Bond Rs. 42 for a dozen Quarts, and Rs. 44 for 2 dozen Pints

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
Bombay, 27th Aug 1875.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and CO.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co